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Bombay Chronicle

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G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928, being a public holiday, week end return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by 12 noon on **WEDNESDAY**, the 19th September, 1928.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-33 hours.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1928. 31082

WANTED.

A permanent **DISTRICT ENGINEER** for the Sambalpur District Council on a salary of Rs. 250/- to 300/-. A candidate who is not already a permanent District Engineer must be qualified under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 3572 M. d. 10-3-1917, i.e., he must be (1) the holder of a degree or diploma from an Indian Engineering College, or (2) an associate member of the Institution of Engineers (India) or the holder of a University degree in Civil Engineering from a Civil Engineering College of the United Kingdom.

Applications stating age and nature of practical experience should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Council, Sambalpur, Bihar and Orissa and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer", and must reach him not later than the 8th October, 1928. Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials in original together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate must be prepared to join the post on the day he is directed to do so. The Officer will be on probation for one year.

GOKUL CHANDRA BABU,
Chairman,
District Council, Sambalpur.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned in this Office on **TUESDAY**, the 2nd October, 1928, 12 Noon to 2 p.m. (B. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water Vessels for storage and drinking, (D) Cloths striking hours and (E) Harmoniums, for the period from 1st November, 1928, to 31st October, 1929.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (F) Repairing School Clocks, (G) Lime-washing the School premises (H) Repairing and re-painting School Black-boards, (I) Preparing and painting School Sign-boards, (J) Repairing of old sign-boards of Schools, (K) Printing School Committee's Proceedings in a Book-form, (L) the supply of Slates and Pencils for the use of poor School children and (M) Removing School furniture from one place to another for the same period. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving specifications of sections A, B, C, D, and E, will be supplied by this Office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections from F to L, should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from 14th September to 1st October, 1928, from 8 to 10 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the custodian of the building.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Sections A to E and of Rs. 50/- for Sections F to M, to be returned if the tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to deposit (1) Rs. 3,000, (2) Rs. 1,000, and (3) Rs. 300, respectively in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the classes (1) A, and B, (2) C, and (3) D, as stated above, and Rs. 50/- for work of Sections F to M, as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract for default. There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India, should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must, of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The School Committee's Office,
Bombay, 12th September, 1928. 31089

WANTED.

DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Saran District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1000/- plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rule in force.

Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3534 L.S.G., dated 20-12-1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14-8-1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer."

The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works place of residence and whether free or not.

The selected candidate will have to join at once and will be confirmed after having undergone a probationary period of 2 years. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 17th October, 1928.

SHRINANDAN PRASAD NARAIN SINGH SHARMA,
M.L.C.,
Chairman, District Board, Saran, Chapra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END TICKETS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE first and Second Class Passengers Traveling on Week End Tickets from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, are permitted to reserve their berths two days in advance. Week End Tickets therefore, may be purchased at Victoria Terminus on **WEDNESDAYS** instead of on Fridays. The journey on Week End Tickets may not, however, be commenced before Friday and the period for completion of the return journey will be Tuesdays mid-day as usual.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1928. 31083

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(1) **SEALED TENDERS** ARE INVITED by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. for the erection of the New Central Station at Bombay.

(2) Plans and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 15 on and after 21st September, 1928.

(3) Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on **MONDAY**, the 15th day of October, 1928.

(4) The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. 31102

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 961 OF 1928.

Re: **DULLABHDAS HIRACHAND**, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi and lately carrying on business at Dharamdas Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: Messrs. **KAHN & KAHN** and Others Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed **DULLABHDAS HIRACHAND** has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk. 31103

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 962 OF 1928.

Re: **N. MANEKCHAND KAPOORCHAND & SONS**, lately carrying on business at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: **MOHANLAL MACHHI**, a Firm Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed **N. MANEKCHAND KAPOORCHAND & SONS** have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk. 31104

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

Charlie Murray
AND
FRED KELSEY

In a sensational mysterious romantic comedy

The picture will thrill you! The GORILLA will grip you!



Season's Great Attraction

GREAT RUSH
Highly Liked by the Public
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SOCIAL PICTURE

"FOOLISH HUSBANDS"

Written by Mr. DAVE
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Featuring
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Most Heart-appealing Story with full of Society's worth studying questions which are very nicely shown in the film.

To-day & To-morrow Matinee Show at 3 p.m. Daily 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE

KRISHNA CINEMA,

DURASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of **SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA** Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PERSONS having any claims or demands against the estate of the abovenamed **SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA**, late an Architect and Civil Engineer and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Taraporevala Bharoocha and Co., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 9th day of April, 1928, leaving a Will, Probate whereof was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 11th day of September, 1928, to **Bai COOMI (COOVERBAI) SOHRAB BHAROOCHA**, the widow of the said deceased, **BARJORJI FRAMJI BHAROOCHA** and **MERWAN (MERWANJI) PALLONJI KATGARA**, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will having effect through British India, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands at the Office of Messrs. CHUBB AND GAGRAT, Solicitors, opposite the Currency Bank, 50-54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which date the said Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice. The said Executrix and Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or deliver up the said securities or the property, as the case may be, to the said Executrix and Executors at the Office of the said Attorneys, Messrs. CHUBB AND GAGRAT, at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1928.
CHUBB & GAGRAT,
Attorneys for the Executrix and Executors. 31098

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

HERE AT LAST

DAWN

The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the world Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness

AND

The Wonderfully Realistic Acting by

SYBIL THORNDIKE

England's Greatest Stage Star in the Immortal Roll of

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Britain's Greatest Film and Achievement.

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Augmented Orchestra.

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Artistically Staged, gorgeously dressed.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
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SILKEN SHACKLES

WITH

IRENE RICH

AND

HUNTLY GORDON

The shackles of marriage were silken but she longed to sever them; her husband was good, rich and devoted, but the handsome Hungarian violinist held the lure of romance—See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave—"Silken Shackles."

LONDON LETTER

CANDIDATES AND ELECTION

A SERMON ON ATHEISTS

(By Arthur Field)

LONDON, Aug. 30. Unless electors are members of a political party which is running a candidate at that election, a local election to the "Imperial Parliament" gives them only a choice of evils, the old advice to the man who is voting naively. "Of two evils, choose the least," is accounted by some critics to be not only bad grammar but bad logic. The unhappy voter may decide not to vote at the proffered bread at all. On the other hand, the part that contains the bigger evils may be the better bread. Finally, he can do as he damn pleases.

With the official Labour Party more and more adjudged by Indians, Egyptians, Irishmen and other insane strugglers for freedom, as a party of mere Liberal Imperialism, a local Parliamentary Election here offers little hope or interest, even when there are in the field Labour Officials, Tories and Liberals.

When some candidate openly announces himself as a friend of full independence in India Egypt or Ireland, or is known to be, even within the Labour ranks, an advocate of the United Front and the old Socialist Labour principles, the undisciplined elector will vote for him, in all probability. When no such candidate appears, there is at present no rule of action. It is left to chance, individual taste, or the course of political events. A small band of "Free Lancers" (not "Lancers" as some genius called them) thought this policy to be merely one of drift, and proceeded to formulate a policy of action.

EARLY LABOUR POLICY.

This policy of action consisted in reverting to the methods of the early Labour movement, when the political field was in general occupied by candidates who, for all their varied titles, were to the Labour man only Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

At this period there were some who said: "No voting for any of these candidates! Wait till we have in the field not merely one John Burns at Nottingham and one Keir Hardie in Scotland, but a candidate of our own everywhere: vote for no others." The Rajists retorted, "Vote for the Burnies and Hardies where they are standing but give the other candidates an overwhelming elsewhere." In pursuance of this policy, the National Labour Electoral Association which afterwards created the Independent Labour Party, led by such men as, Chapin, Wm. Parnell, Tom, Mary, Bateina, Gorrie and Cunninghamham Graham, went from constituency to constituency in 1897 and when by-elections were pending they took a test programme of Labour demands, with the Legal Eight Hours for all industries as the obligatory subject. If candidates refused to promise support, kept silence, or opposed the programme, they advised the electors to take the course that seemed most likely to punish the offenders or further the cause. Sometimes this course was abstention; but sometimes it was necessary to double the effect of the act by asking electors to vote against a specified candidate.

LETTING IN THE TORY.

The fact was often to let the Tory in, and hence, as a rule, was as bitter an enemy as the candidate who was kept out. As, however, no good would have accrued from letting the other candidate in, there was no real loss; while there was the palpable gain that the false friend and Liberal hypocrite was forced to see that there were lions in the path.

The current of foul lying tales about these men being "paid Tory agents" caused many a waver, and led all the earlier to the formation of a Party whose candidates were none to be supported, with the "Fourth Clause" operating against all other parties. In the earlier stages, however, the free lap intervention in the elections had important results. It also, incidentally, brought the Eight Hours Day into real practice prominence, and led to the passing of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Now we have a liberalised and gradualised, a conciliatory and anti-revolutionary Labour Party running a huge number of candidates. Its views on the rights of people who have been brought by chance, war, need or fraud within the orbit of Empire, are little different from those of benevolent Liberals like Beaufoy, Barker, Clark Labouchere, Ponsomby or Haldane in the past. A similar situation with that of the radical Socialists of that day now arises among those radical Labour men who are represented by the views of the official Labour Party. They can support a few communist candidates where the money suffices to run them (for, despite Russian gold the Communists are persistently hard up), while a few of the "recognised" unexpedient Labour men are still worth supporting. In the bulk of the constituencies, on the other hand, the choice is little better than that which confronted the radical Socialists of early days. If they advise the electors to abstain from the struggle, they will not suffice to affect the struggle. If they swing that vote to an opposition candidate and vote against the chosen one, the 100 or 200 votes may turn him out. Naturally the brilliant geniuses of Official Crowd will like them as Tory (or some other) Agents, whatever they do.

Critics will ask: "Do you admit then, that you have but 50 or 100 of your radiating in a constituency? Not in the strong industrial centres; there we stand a chance with a direct candidature of our own; nor are all the non-industrial and rural divisions so weak in radicalism as that. But the point is that there is so far no unity

in taking such steps, and most friends of the United Front have seen an insane idea that justice will prevail within the Official Labour movement. These prefer to abstain from voting, after making their small and ignored protest. A few even go so far in political delusion as to talk, in the same way as the theorists of forty years ago, of unsatisfactory candidates being the lesser evils.

WHAT DID THE COMMUNISTS DO?

In the recent Holborn by-election, the Communists placed a programme of mild proposals before the official candidate, and he contemptuously ignored their action. The Communists then held a score of meetings during the contest, educating the electors on the inadequacy of the Official Labour policy, but not giving any advice as to voting. It was felt that an organised Party, with many candidatures of its own, was above free lance tactics. Nevertheless the writer, following some of those gatherings, distinctly understood from some of the speakers that their personal view was: "Well, boys, it's a sorry mix-up; but perhaps, as there is a sort of so-called Labour man in the field, it will be your decision to vote for him rather than for a Liberal or a Tory. We leave that to you individually."

In my opinion this was a futile act, though very commendable in people who still press for Reunion of the Labour Movement, a hopeless aim all the same. What recognition did they get from the Exclusionists and Excommunicators of the Labour Party? Why, the very candidate they boxed lightly with refers to them as "Active allies of the Liberals and the friends of the Conservatives." (How the silly as hopes to prove to anyone that such a combination can be present in one politician I don't know. Perhaps he takes the case of the Labour attitude to the Simon Commission as a proof that a politician can be active allies of the Liberals and friends of the Conservatives; but I don't suspect him of anything so intelligent.)

WHAT THE FREE LANCES DID.

The Communists could do as they thought proper; they did signal service to Indians of asking the Labour candidate to oppose the Simon Commission conspiracy; but free lances of Irish, Indian Egyptian or other movements could still take their own course. In their interests I, as an elector of Holborn, issued the following circular to such electors as I knew to be sympathetic. I headed it "Private and Confidential" for the obvious reason indicated in the document. An outsider issuing an appeal to electors during a contest, directing attention to one candidate, might, if that candidate were elected, be made the ground for an election petition against him under the existing law. Therefore it was issued as a private letter.

The text is given below. But first let us hear the amusing remarks of the official Labour candidate, who silent and retiring when a question is asked him by electors during contest, become loquacious afterwards.

LETTER TO THE CANDIDATE.

The letter is addressed to me. It runs: "I am pained and surprised at the dishonourable way in which you have acted. Obviously you are ashamed of the electors which you issued privately to the electors of Holborn, or you would have quoted it in your article. In that letter, contain the innuendo that I am an Imperialist and an exclusionist, and the deliberate lie (wow, wow) that the Liberals were the spiritual allies of official Labour during its period of office without power, you say 'Make the protest doubly powerful by not merely abstaining but by voting for an opponent of the official Labour candidate. Some fear the charge may be levelled—You are working for the Tories.' That can be quashed by voting for the candidate of the Liberals." If you had quoted that letter it would have shown conclusively to the readers of the 'Bombay Chronicle' that is is you "and your Communist friends" who are the spiritual and "active" allies of the Liberals and the friends of the Conservatives. I hope you are rejoicing at your success in betraying one who has always acted as your friends and the friend of everyone who believes in democracy, whatever their political opinions, and at having helped to return a Tory once again in Holborn!"

REPLY.

I am too excited, too random, too hasty, too long and involved. Otherwise, what one expects from a defeated candidate. Taking the last point first, which is the only way of dealing with a topsy-turvy document. I am very gratified at the result of the election. That result not only included the indifferent issue of whether a Tory got in again for a constituency where a Tory was certain to get in, but the fact that the support of reaction by a Labour candidate will send his vote down materially. Mr. Allott says that of all democrats without distinction of political party, I have always acted as his friend, and there has been complete mutuality and equality of obligation; and I have always supported his work, even though he has been the opponent of "my Communist friends." Recently, however, an issue has arisen in our Union, where good workers have been dismissed for their political opinions and where arbitrary acts are being directed against members of one school of thought. Mr. Allott has sided with that cruel and in a private employer we should add illegal, course. He took money from the executive that annoyed and carried out that policy. So any

question of friendship, in which there are no undischarged obligations that I know of, no longer operates. If friendship still applies, then it works on the side of my friends who have been thrown out of their Union jobs, an attitude in which Mr. Allott, himself an employee of the same Union, ought to support me.

So it's a lie, is it, that the Liberals were the spiritual allies of the MacDonald regime? What a pity that Haldane has by his recent death, brought into prominence the fact, very well-known on all hands, that the phrase "Spiritual Home" was invented by him; that he was a Liberal, that he was never anything else than a Liberal, and that the MacDonald regime took over this Liberal lord as part of the new administration. Labelled a convert, he was a symbol of coalition, as were the Parnells and Oliviers. But what I referred to in my letter was as anyone can see that fact that the Government lasted as long as the Asquith-George approximation lasted, and that the amendable conduct of the "Government"—evidenced by assent to Bengal Ordinance etc.—was aimed at keeping this up as long as possible. One doesn't expect a beginner at Official candidatures to start by admitting such things; Uncle Arthur would soon stop his young career.

I am ashamed of my private and confidential letter, am I, poor lad? Sorry to hit you so hard; but I am proud of it. And I don't dare to print it! Here it is, though the Editor may curse you for making him take up his useful space with a stale and unprofitable subject.

THE LETTER—IN FULL.

28th June, 1928.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

You will have noted that a Labour Candidate has been approved by the reactionary London Labour Party for the Holborn By-Election, held on Thursday. Also that he accepted a grant in aid of his election expenses from the E. C. of the Shop Assistants' Union, which has just unanimously decided to deprive of all office, paid or unpaid, all members "or even supporters" of (not only the Communists but) the minority movement, or of any subsidiary organisation connected with them (unspecified and therefore capable of the most arbitrary interpretation).

I have been unconnected with any of the bodies named, and as far as I know with those unnamed, acted for the Indian and Irish interests in Holborn as well as for lovers of the once United Front of Labour, by asking the candidate three questions: "First, Whether he will if elected work for overthrow of the present attitude of one section of Labour and work for the restoration of a United Front."

Secondly, Whether he will support the Indian demand for full and absolute independence as laid down by the Indian National Congress.

Thirdly, Whether he will support the restoration of a free and totally independent Republic in Ireland, controlling independent Ireland, as laid down in the constitution of the Irish Republic as by resolution established, and supported in London by various organisations of Irish people.

(NO Reply.)

I trust you will yourself in Holborn cast a vote on Thursday that will give an effective rebuff to the exclusionists and Imperialists who today rule the Labour Party and who do not hesitate to oppose a sitting Labour Member in the North Battersea division. At the same time, I want you to privately and personally influence any who have occupied or influence votes in Holborn to take the same course. Make the protest doubly powerful by not merely abstaining but by voting for an opponent of the official Labour candidate. Some fear the charge that may be levelled: "You are working for the Tories," they can be quashed by voting for the candidate of the Liberals, the spiritual allies of official Labour during its period of office without power.

In view of the possibility of involving a candidate in the intricacies of the Act by issuing a public notice referring to him, I must ask you to regard this as a personal and private letter; but to act upon it and at once.

ARTHUR FIELD.

An Elector of Holborn.

A Funny Letter.

A Mr. Abdul Ghani, who is a champion of Lord Headley and Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, and also a Lahore Ahmadiyya writing from the Ahmadiyya address in Lahore (Azeed Manzil), has sent a letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" and to every other Indian Muslim paper that will give him space. In the course of the letter he attacks me for things I have not said, "defends" his friends from charges that were never made, and gives pat and unsatisfactory "answers" to questions I have put, altered as he thinks well. To this part of his broadcast letter I have replied elsewhere, but I don't like to allude to another facet of this funny letter.

Like the Khwaja for whom he is acting, Mr. Abdul Ghani (when out of temper and in the process of applying soft soap refers to agnostics and sceptics as Atheists Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din used to preserve in his magazine "The Islamic Review" some distinction between Sceptics, Agnostics and Freethinkers, and Atheists. But whenever he got angry, his nastiness took the form of alluding to "this Atheist" or that. The Meropitlan Secular Society who invited him to lecture and gave him a laudatory reception were punished by being alluded to as "The Atheistical Association." And so on. Now the conduct—pipe Mr. Abdul Ghani plays the same old trick. I ask for answers to some awkward questions. Very well, The reply is: You are an Atheist. It matters not that my being or not being an atheist may still leave a question unanswered; that one man's being an atheist does not affect another's duty to provide balance sheets. But Ghani knows that the Islamic world is not entirely composed of tolerant and modernised thinkers; that there is a huge proportion of the faithful who look with such horror on atheism that they

will shut their ears to anything the atheist has to tell them even though it be "Your house is on fire and your family roasting."

Their horror in the present case will take their minds off the question of balance sheets, books of account, application of funds and the like; no accusation mind you, simply requests for information.

AN ATHEIST'S

I would like to say a word about this Atheism matter. I find the silly custom too prevalent among many Muslims to seek to sway a discussion on religious matters—even among believers—by screaming out "Atheist!" at each other, to the edification of the ungodly. Being used so fatuously, I cannot attribute its application to me to the full measure of wickedness that generally inspires it among Christian orators.

In itself, the word (etymologically) means nothing more than is meant by agnosticism. It means without God. Such is the agnostic. He confesses he has no knowledge of the existence of God. It would be in discord with his view and habits to say he believed there was no God. Yet that is exactly the one interpretation put upon it by religious debaters; plus, in some cases, implications of irreverent and indecent conduct, painful to believers and careless of the feelings of others. Oh, I forgot; there are also generally insinuations of immorality; though these, in view of the many public lapses of men of religion, do not go down very well nowadays.

Now the Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din really knows the fine shades; he appreciates the fact that agnosticism came in precisely as a means of escaping the drastic implications of the word Atheism as popularly interpreted. Scepticism, again, is one step further downward in the scale of emphasis. A man can even be a Muslim sceptic. Of course, there are also many sceptics who have never had any religious convictions. What I want to say is, that sceptics can believe in God, while more or less criticising revelation. John Owen, in his "Five Great Sceptical Dramas of History" regards as sceptics Prometheus, Job, Faust, and Hamlet. Hardly one of these would be classed as a denier or even doubter of God.

I am not urging this for myself. I urge it against those who dare to mix up in one word of ill repute men and women of the most varied degree of doubt or disbelief. For myself my position has been always plain and un concealed. I am an agnostic. The existence of God has never been demonstrated to me. For that, Ghani not only calls me atheist, but attributes to me views I do not hold and things I have not done.

He says: "You yourself addressed a crowded meeting and tried to prove that all Muslim Sufis were sceptics atheists like you. The house could not stand this nonsense and you could not stand the criticism."

He further says that I cannot understand the mentality of a Muslim (even of such a Specimen as Ghani), that I have always considered the Holy Prophet of Islam "to say the least" as deified (why not say the utmost? better get the whole lie out of his system); that I, being an atheist, cannot bear to see a New Mosque being built in London.

When I gave my lecture on Islam and the Sceptic its object was partly to prove the tolerances of Islam and partly to prove that the Sufis I quoted were not atheists and were even good Muslims. Writing to correct a wrong report of my lecture that Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din had put in his Islamic Review, I proved this by actual quotation, but the Khwaja could not stand the criticism, and would not print it.

But let us see what the Khwaja wrote, at the time, about the lecture and the man who gave it. Let us see if the lecturer was a man intent on undermining Islam, insulting its Prophet, or preventing the spread of its principles. Where I put the abbreviation "etc." into the paragraph it is solely to avert the Khwaja's customary putting the lecturer right, his habit, though a trifle misapplied. "A word on Mr. Arthur Field's lecture on Islam and Scepticism may be of interest, inasmuch as the speaker struck quite an original note. Referring to the work of various mystical poets, such as Umar Khayyam and Ibn 'Abdullah al-Ma'ari, which are one unbroken outpouring of condemnation against religious observances, he drove at the point that under the cloak of religion they were all his fellow brothers in scepticism. When, however, he was told" (etc etc etc) "he acknowledged it as a valuable addition to his information. Mr. Arthur Field is the honorary secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, a sceptic by profession. But to us a Prospective Muslim of the Noblest Stamp. He is a Sincere Admirer of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and a Fellow Brother."

That testimony was printed in the "Review" for May 1922, before six years of separation had tinted the account. Besides, I have asked for balance sheets since then.

Flattering as was the certificate of virtue I had to write and tell the Editor that I was not proposing to embrace Islam. I was, I said, ineligible for admission to the Faith, being incapable of thrilling with fear when God is named, or having faith in recital of his songs. But I was happy to be a defender of Islam. I went on to correct the report of my lecture. I quoted my words, which were that the poets and philosophers I told of were sceptical of some dogmatic points but fervent believers in Allah. I quoted several passages to show that al-Ma'ari could not possibly be an atheist. Professor Bolshe got up to protest against al-Ma'ari being considered at all as he was nothing to do with Islam. I replied that if Muslims were so blind as to reject al-Ma'ari

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ATTENDANCE: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 15.
October	17.41 —14
December	17.34 —16
January	17.30 —14
March	17.32 —12
May	17.25 —16
Middling Spot	17.65 —15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 15.
October	16.66 —17
January	16.76 —16
Middling Spot	16.91 —19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 15.
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	61000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15000
Day's Exports to the Continent	37000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Opening	Closing
September	9.18 —16
October	9.12 9.06 —16
November	8.95 —19
December	8.97 —16
January	9.04 8.97 —16
February	8.97 —16
March	9.06 9.01 —15
April	9.01 —15
May	9.10 9.05 —14
June	9.05 —13
July	9.11 9.05 —13
August	9.02 —13
September	9.01 —13
Middling Spot	9.72 —12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Sales at Liverpool	Bales
	5000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Scinde Fully Good	6.55 —15
Scinde Fine	6.80 —15
Scinde Superfine	7.05 —15
Bergal Good	6.30 —15
Bergal Fully Good	6.55 —15
Bergal Fine	6.80 —15
Omra Good	6.75 —15
Omra Fully Good	7.05 —15
Omra Fine	7.35 —15
Brough Fully Good	8.05 —15
Brough Fine	8.30 —15
Brough Superfine	8.55 —15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
September	16.37 —38
October	16.47 —38
November	16.57 —38
December	16.72 —38
January	16.62 —38
February	16.62 —38
March	16.72 —38
April	16.72 —38
May	16.82 —38
June	16.82 —38
July	16.90 —38
August	16.90 —38
September	16.90 —38
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.50 —20

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Sept. 15.
Cottonseed Bombay ton—	
48-7-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers (New Crop).	
Castorseed Bombay ton—	
£17-2-6 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.	
Rapeseed Toria ton—	
£18-5 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.	

LINSEED.

	London, Sept. 15.
Rapeseed Calcutta ton—	
£17-10 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.	
£17-10 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.	
Linseed Le Plata C I F ton—	
£15-5 Oct Shipment Hull Sellers.	
Linseed Bombay—	
£17-10 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Sept. 15.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	Closed
Spot	

we sceptics would tell the world he was a bright gem in the crown of Islam. Following the usual arbitrary method of the Woking Innate, this letter was suppressed. But I circulated copies of it in hundreds to the frequenters of the Islamic gatherings, and friends of Islam.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Sept. 15.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—	
279 Oct-Dec Delivery Sellers.	
281-1-2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.	

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Sept. 15.
Silver—The decline is due to general selling. Market is dull.	
Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Sept. 15.
Par Gold Fine per oz	£44-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Sept. 15.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGE.

	London, Sept. 15.
T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.79
T T Bern on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.19
T T London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Sept. 15.
Demand Bills	484.68

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Sept. 15.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—	
Oct-Dec per cwt	12/6-3/4 Sellers
Jan-March per cwt	12/6-3/4 Sellers
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—	
Oct-Dec per cwt	12/8 Sellers
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—	
Oct-Dec per cwt	12/8-3/4 Sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Sept. 15.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb	
Spot	0/8-9/16 Sellers

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week ending 15-9-1928
Total in Sight	1,089,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	217,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	164,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	2,045,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	307,000
Total Sales	44,740
East Indian Cotton Sales	2,00

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LL.D., P.W.D., Principal, Electric
Medical College, Madras, writes:—“Beej
Bund which I tried to several of my
patients has given utmost satisfaction in
completely eradicating all symptoms of
impotency.”

'BOLSHIE' BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE.

MALAVIYAJI AT ONE WITH GOVT IN SUPPRESSING COMMUNISM.

BUT OPPOSES PRESENT MOTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya oppos-
ing the Public Safety Bill said, because it contained the dan-
gerous principle that a man could be
deported without trial. He had no
sympathy for the communists, and
would be his endeavour to see that com-
munism did not spread in India espe-
cially at a time when India was on the
level of great political changes and when
it was expected that the administra-
tion would be in the hands of Indians by
1930. Incidentally he regretted that Mr.
Shah Nawaz had misrepresented his com-
munity when he said that Muslim op-
inion was against the Nehru Report. No
doubt a certain section of Muslim op-
inion was against it but to say that
Muslim opinion generally was against it
was incorrect. So at a time when In-
dians expected to see the transference
of power from the present administra-
tors into the hands of the elected re-
presentatives of people he did not like
to see the spread of dangerous commu-
nist principles. Let it be remembered
he said that communists themselves
knew that their doctrines would not
spread in an agricultural country like
India without an agrarian revolt. That
was clear even in Communist literature.
But what had the Government of India
done to prevent such a revolt coming
about. Any revolution was the result of
injustice on the incapacity of Govern-
ment. If any revolution were to take
place it would definitely be attributed
to the incapacity of the Government of
India.

A BLOW TO AGRICULTURISTS.

For who did not know that by forcing
down the one and six ratio on the
country under circumstances which it
was better not to mention the Govern-
ment of India had struck a blow to the
agriculturists of India whose purchas-
ing power had been reduced by twelve
and half per cent and there had been
a loss to them of thirty to forty crores
of agricultural money? Another result
of that ratio legislation was that Indian
industrialists could not compete with for-
eigners and they had to shut down mills
and to pay eighty-six mills in Bombay
had been closed for five months and
more. So even if this legislation was
passed without any alteration it would
not help Government to suppress com-
munism spreading in India because the
root cause remained untouched. The
Nehru Committee report pointed a way
in which Indians liked to bring about
better relations between capitalists and
labourers, agriculturists and zamindars.
The principles of the bill was that Bol-
shevists should be deported without trial.
That principle none could support. Un-
officials were not friends of the commu-
nists but friends of liberty. Hence the
opposition to the bill, as it was framed.
In 1908 Government passed a law
under which no person could be punish-
ed or deported except after trial by
three judges of the High Court. But
twenty years later Government had not
grown wiser, but the other way about.
For, here was a bill which purported
to empower the Executive Government
to deport without trial any person whom
they considered undesirable. So long as
life was in him he would not agree to
that principle being embodied in the
Indian Statute.

AN UNNECESSARY BILL.

He was at one with Government in
suppressing Communism but he contend-
ed that the Bill was unnecessary and
the ordinary law was adequate to deal
with all such cases. Sir George Rainy
had said that passport regulations
would be strictly enforced to prevent
these men coming in. Well and good but
if still they came then persons whom
Government found to be undesirable
should be given an opportunity to appear
before a tribunal of three judges to de-
fend themselves with the aid of lawyers
if necessary, in camera, and then if
they could not satisfy the Courts they
might be punished by deportation or
otherwise. So long as Government did
not agree to change the principle of
the bill in this way in the Select Com-
mittee he would oppose the bill. (Ap-
plause.)

MR. CRERAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Crerar was cheered as he rose to
reply to four days' debate. He said
opposition his main contentions had re-
mained uncontroverted. Three funda-
mental points were, firstly a powerful or-
ganisation was busy with the aim of at-
tacking the Indian social structure, se-
condly, it had for that purpose devised
certain explanations, and thirdly its
agents were pursuing these activities
in India. The House must consider

these before refusing to attend to the
measure. He regretted that the existing
laws in no way helped them to carry
out the object of the bill, namely re-
moval of certain elements from the midst
of Indian society.

Mr. Malaviya—Why not remove them
after conviction?
Mr. Crerar said that Pandit Motilal's
point that the Secretary of State had
power of expulsion was not happy be-
cause that power did not cover all such
cases. The English law provided mea-
sures much more summary in character.
It was further argued that the ingredi-
ents of the proposed legislation were
already contained in the criminal law.
We were afraid it was a misconception of
the whole object of the bill which was
a preventive one. While the Penal
Code was punitive. As regards Pandit
Malaviya's remarks some of the objects
which critics had in view would be re-
levant to the Select Committee.

DEFENCE AND JUDICIAL TRIAL.
Pandit Malaviya—Does the Home
Member agree that the question of de-
fence and judicial trial could be raised
in the Select Committee?

Mr. Crerar—I am prepared to con-
sider some of the objections compatible
with the object and purpose of the bill.

Pandit Malaviya—Does he agree to
the right of defence and trial by tribu-
nal? I want a straight answer.

Mr. Crerar—I am not prepared to
admit that. That would not be com-
patible with the object and purposes of
the bill. (Applause.) Mr. Jayakar
had stated that he would be prepared to
give his support to a Swaraj Govern-
ment which to Crerar's mind meant at
least support to the principles of the bill.

Sir Ferozshah—What is Govern-
ment's intention regarding the preven-
tion of the spread of communism in In-
dia?

Mr. Crerar—Government are exam-
ining the position very closely to take
such action as they consider necessary.
(Applause and laughter.)

Concluding Mr. Crerar said the Gov-
ernment of India had greater responsi-
bility than the Governments of other
countries but for this measure to be suc-
cessful in its purpose of expelling dan-
gerous element from India Government
must have the collaboration of every citi-
zen and particularly of this legislature
(applause).

CIRCULATION OF BILL

DIVISION LIST

SIMLA, Sept. 15.
The following is the division list on
the motion for circulation of the Public
Safety Bill in the Assembly—

AYES.
The following are the 50 who voted
for the motion—Srinivasa Iyengar, J.
gish, H. Naidu, Doraswamy Iyengar,
Shanmukham Chetty, Sesha Aiyangar,
Varadachari, Murtaza, K. V. R. Iyengar,
Pandya, Jayakar, Jannadas Mehta, Lal-
chand Navabhai, Hajji, Belvi, Abdullah
Umarov, Sir P. Thakurdas, N. C. Chaud-
der, Ananath Dutt, B. C. Roy, K. C.
Neogy, S. C. Mitra, Lahiri, Choudhury,
Pandit Motilal Nehru, Kunzru, Ranga
Iyer, Malaviya, Birla, Jawar Saran, Rai-
anjaya Singh, Shervani, Ismailkhan, Yo-
suf, Umar, Kifani, Bhargava, Lejapatri,
Kutubuddin, Gulab Singh, Narayan Prasad
Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Niranjanadas,
D. Desai, R. F. Singh, S. P. Singh, Gan-
gadhari Singh, Ramnarayan Singh, Badi-
kumar, Muhammad Sharif, Moonjee,
Dwarkanath Mitter, M. Siddiqui, Phoo-
kun, Syed Ahmad Datta, Mahin Chaudh-
hary, J. K. Manshi, U. Tok Kyi, Harbilas
Sarda, Anwar and Jodhi.

The following 63 opposed the motion:
NOES.

Acharya, Alexander, Fazal Rahimtool-
la, Dakhon, Cocke, Ehuo, Sir Victor
Sassoon, Muhammad Rafique, Sukrawar-
dy, Ghannavi, Chondhary, Ismail Khan,
Anwaruddin, K. Ahmed, Moore, Cray-
ford, R. B. Roy, Muhammad Yakub, Ga-
zin, Jones, Sir Zulfiqar, Shah Nawaz, Ra-
jan Bakshi, Mohd. Nawikhan, Gour, Chal-
mers, Lamb, McWaters, Sir Bhupen-
dra Mitra, Crerar, Sir G. Rainy, Sir Den-
nis Bray, Graham Young, Baispai, Rogers,
Parsons, Shillidy, S. Lall, Cozeman,
K. S. Rao, Bhargava, Bower, Webb,
Shanmukham, S. N. Roy, Nasiruddin Ahmed,
King, Abdul Aziz, S. N. Singh, Hazlett,
Stewart, Ghaznafar, Alikhan, Kikabhai,
Freemantle, K. C. Roy, S. C. Mukerjee,
Amen Khan, Jawahar Singh, Birashung,
Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Qayum, Sir
Simpson, J. C. Chatterjee, Rajan and Gu-
ney. In the final motion for Select
Committee 62 voted for and fifty nine
against. Mr. M. K. Acharya who had
voted with Government on the previous
division remained neutral.—A. P.

IRAQ AND PERSIA

MR LOCKER LAMPSON REPLIES TO
PERSIAN DELEGATE'S ATTACK

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—Mr. Locker Lampson, replying
to the attack made by the Persian dele-
gate yesterday with reference to Iraq
agreed that the relations between Persia
and Iraq were unsatisfactory, but he fear-
ed that the Persian delegates' language
in this connection would seriously impede

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the British and Iraq Governments' efforts
to improve them. He said the question of
judicial privileges of Persians in Iraq
could be settled if goodwill was shown.
As regards taxes, all foreigners in Iraq
were treated alike. He thought that the
Persian delegates' views were based on
misconception of facts and only gave one
side of the question. Mr. Lampson sug-
gested that the matter was more suitable
for negotiation than for public debate
and trusted that it would not be brought
before the League Council.

MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON'S REGRET.
Mr. Locker-Lampson regretted that he
was not accompanied by representatives
of the Iraq Government, and he had been
unable to furnish as complete a reply as
he desired, but he was confident that when
the Permanent Mandates Commission ex-
amined the annual report for Iraq for
1927, the Persian delegates' statement
would receive a precise and satisfactory
reply from the accredited representatives
of Great Britain.

MR. REDDI'S PROTEST.

Sir K. V. Reddi reiterated his protest
against the suggestion that plague was
brought into Persia by Indians travelling
through Iraq. The Chairman ruled that
no further speeches would be allowed on
the matter as it did not figure on the
agenda and the Committee was not com-
petent to deal with it.

RIGHT OF REPLY.

The second Persian delegate explained
that Ali Khan Foroukhi was unavoidably
detained at a private meeting of the
Council. He therefore reserved the right
of reply to Mr. Locker-Lampson.—Reuter.

**ALLEGED POSTAL IRREGULI-
TIES.**

CHEQUES UNTRACEABLE

The Manager of Hindustan Cinema
Films Company writes to say that best of
ordinary irregularities like post-box re-
turning unopened and consequent delay in

the delivery of letters, he found that dur-
ing the month of July, two cheques for
Rs. 143 and 50 were missing and the Pre-
sidency Post Master informed him after
about a month's time that the cheques
were untraceable.

Writing on 24th July to the Presidency
Post Master, the Manager during the
course of his letter wrote:—

Complaint No. 1:—Our client Proprietor,
Shree Rama Cinema, Dharwar, had sent
us a cover on the 16th instant, enclosing
a cheque for Rs. 143 and an order for our
films for exhibition at his place on the
27th to 29th instant. We have not received
the said letter as yet and as such we
were quite ignorant of this matter until
we received his reminder to-day (24-7-28)
copy of this reminder is enclosed for your
information. You will see that we have
lost one booking and thereby a sum of
Rs. 143. It will not be possible for us
now to book a film so late. We are of op-
inion that owing to the gross negligence and
carelessness on the part of the Postal
Authorities concerned, we have lost this
order.

Complaint No. 2:—Our client Proprietor,
Shree Ambika Cinema, Branch, had sent
us a cheque No. 113538 and for Rs.
50 on 12th instant. We never knew of
his having sent us a cheque, until we re-
ceived his letter dated the 20th instant,
which was received by us on the 21st
instant. A Gujarati copy of this letter
received from our Branch client is en-
closed herewith for your information.

THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL

PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND THIS WEEK

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal,
who is an active member of the Standing
Committee of the Chamber of Princes, is
sailing for England by this week's mail
steamer on 22nd. The other Ruling
Chiefs, who are already in London, are
in being on the Nawab of Bhopal's pre-
sence, and, therefore, His Highness is pro-
ceeding to England this week.

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ceeding to London to be there in time for
the meeting of the Butler Committee at
the 15th of October. Colonel Amir A-
med, Military Secretary, is already in
Bombay making preliminary arrangements
for sailing, etc. Other members of the
staff accompanying His Highness will
arrive with the Nawab on Saturday next
and among the staff are Mr. H. M. Hayat
Secretary, Major S. A. Rahman, Surgeon
and three A-D-C's.

UNIFORM TARIFF FOR CLEAR AND CODE MESSAGES

DISAGREEMENT IN TELEGRAPHIC CONGRESS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Brussels.—The International Telegra-
phic Congress discussed a proposal in fa-
vour of a uniform tariff at lower rates for
clear and code, the charge proposed being
66 per cent of full-rate in zones other
than European, and ninety per cent in the
European zone. The United States opposed
any change, while Britain and Canada op-
posed the increased charges. The delegates
of the International Chamber of Com-
merce withdrew as an undertaking not
to increase charges was not given. The
Congress adjourned till Monday.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bom-
bay and Sir Stewart Symes dined with
the Stewards of the Western India Turf
Club on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bom-
bay and Lady Wilson attended the Races
in State on Saturday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935

SCANDALOUS PROPAGANDA

The disclosure, made in the Assembly on Friday reveal a scandalous campaign against the President of the Assembly, carried on by a section of the Anglo-Indian and British Press and some high Government officials. The latest phase of the propaganda began with the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" insinuating that a publicity campaign regarding the separation of the Assembly office was inspired by the President. The Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" of London, who was given a Press Gallery ticket by Mr. Graham, Secretary to the Legislative Department, without the permission of the President or the Press Advisory Committee, stated in his cable to the paper that "Pandit Motilal's scheme to outwit the Government succeeded, thanks to the responsive President of the Assembly" and that the President's decision was due "to pressure brought to bear on behalf of party interests." The complicity of certain officials in this propaganda is more subtle but none the less objectionable. Mr. Jammadas Mehta stated how an official had said in the lobby that the President's statement that he was taken by surprise by Pandit Nehru's point of order was not correct as the Swarajist leader had sent for books previously from the library. The books as a matter of fact were supplied to Pandit Nehru by the librarian with the President's permission. The official's watching the issue of books and interrogating the librarian about them behind the President's back and another official's going about telling people in the lobby that the point of order was a put up job, all this is undignified conduct and shows scant respect to the President of the Assembly. Then there are the disclosures of the "Pioneer" alleging that the Government have been inspiring a definite movement to discredit the authority of the Chair and the "Pioneer" correspondent's declaration that he has definite information "which goes far to incriminate the Home Department in this propaganda." The above uncontroverted facts and the allegations of a paper like the "Pioneer," not hostile to Government, leave little doubt that a reprehensible propaganda against the President is being conducted by some British and Anglo-Indian papers and certain Government officials. The House itself had

no doubt about the propaganda. When the President asked if anybody wished to defend the allegations made, none would come forward.

The Home Member's explanation of the Government's position is amazing. He states that the President being a public man cannot be above criticism and that Government cannot accept responsibility for criticisms made by officials outside the House. We fear Mr. Cregar is only equivocating. Nobody suggests that the President is above every kind of criticism. It is certainly open to anyone to take exception to the correctness of the President's rulings. But in the present case the Press correspondents, mentioned have attributed partiality and partisanship to the President and those unworthy criticisms have been echoed by certain officials. Besides, it is clear that some officials have themselves declared in the lobby and elsewhere outside the House that the President is partial to his Party and that Pandit Motilal's point of order is a "put up job." Such insinuations are far beyond the limits of legitimate criticism, and it is amazing to find the Home Member pompously stating that he could neither associate or dissociate the Government from the criticism. The criticism in question, that of ascribing partiality to the Chair, is a grave matter. Such a charge made against a judge would be a clear case of contempt of Court and, if levelled against the Speaker of the House of Commons, would be severely dealt with by the British Parliament or Government. In the present case it is all but proved that certain official or officials have not only questioned the impartiality of the President but have spied on his movements, making him wonder whether, as he himself put it, he is a President or a prisoner. It is scandalous that in face of these circumstances the Home Member should be so complacent about the conduct of the officials concerned. It is a pity that the "Pioneer" is not in a position to publish the information it has "incriminating the Home Department in this propaganda." But, says the Editor of the paper, "if proper and searching inquiries are instituted, it will be found an easy matter to substantiate the 'Pioneer's' statement." The President has reserved the rulings on the various questions raised in the debate.

But whatever action he takes against the Press correspondents in question, it is absolutely necessary for Government to clear themselves by instituting a searching enquiry to ascertain the part any officials have played in the discreditable propaganda against the President.

The question arises as to why this propaganda is carried on at this time more than ever before. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" leaves no doubt about the answer. He says: "It is abundantly clear that the department (of the Assembly) cannot be separated from the Government and placed under the control of a body, which, from political motives, misinterprets the rules and regulations, waiting them to suit party purposes. Such a misuse of power entrusted to alleged responsible men is a warning of the grave responsibility involved in increasing the facilities for the Assembly in the matter of management and control." In short the object of the propaganda is to prevent the separation of the Assembly office, to discredit an elected President and replace him by a nominated President, and finally to prevent additional powers being given to the Assembly. The motive is worthy of the methods adopted in the propaganda. The methods make it abundantly clear that irresponsibility is outside the Assembly.

INDIAN OPINION VERSUS AUTOCRACY

"In 1908 Government passed a Bill under which no person could be punished or deported except by trial by three judges of the High Court. But thirty years later Government had not grown wiser, but the other way about. For, here was a Bill which purported to empower the Executive to deport without trial any person whom they considered undesirable. So long as life is in me, I will not agree to that principle being embodied in the Indian Statute Book."

In these significant and courageous words did the doyen of Indian Nationalism, a revered leader who has more than forty years of public life behind him, no less a person than Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya denounce the panicky piece of legislation, the Public Safety Bill, on the passage of which without eliciting public opinion upon it the Government of India are determined. By a very narrow majority they succeeded in preventing the measure for being circulated for the elicitation of public opinion, but the vigorous onslaught upon it from the popular benches is evidence enough that the bulk of Indian opinion and sensible Anglo-Indian opinion as voiced by the "Pioneer" is against the Bill. But for the fact that Sir Victor Sassoon and a few others, on whose whole-hearted support Government benches had counted, desired the measure to go to a Select Committee, they would have been able to rush it through the Assembly within the short space of a few hours. Even in the Select Committee Government could not tolerate the presence of Swarajist members, so afraid are they of being confronted with arguments which they cannot controvert. They desire to obtain a 'carte blanche' to do as they please in trampling upon fundamental public rights and unless this absurd legislative proposal, which the House of Commons dare not entertain and which the Indian Legislature has no power under the Government of India Act to admit for consideration, is declared 'ultra vires' by the President of the Assembly, the grave probability is that it will pass into law, thus enabling autocracy to ride unchecked and unhindered in the country.

All the tall talk which issued from the Government benches showing their concern for saving Hinduism and Islam from the light of Communism is interested bunkum. As Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Pandit Malaviya pointed out, India will never be a fertile field for the sowing of Communist doctrines, but if they do spread, whose is the fault but that of the Government? It is their economic and political policy which is at the root of the present very grave and deep industrial and agricultural unrest and do what they will to hinder the process, they will be powerless to shut India out from seeking knowledge of foreign experiments in bettering the lot of the starving tillers of the soil and the ill-paid workers in the factories and to prevent them from organising themselves. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah in a recent letter to the Press very ably exposed the root causes of Indian poverty and rightly blamed the Government for their utter unconcern in tackling this urgent problem. It is a great pity that his son, from his place in the Assembly, should have misread the true import of his father's observations and should have declared himself ready to accept the principle of a measure the passage of which will enable an already irresponsible and autocratic Government to rule India by Star Chamber methods. Mr. Jayakar hit the nail on the head when he said that it was dangerous to furnish Government with an additional instrument of repression. Pandit Motilal has made out an unanswerable case for the declaration of this atrocious measure as 'ultra vires' of the Assembly. We trust the President of the Assembly will give his ruling accordingly and thus save the latter from the odium of having even technically associated itself with an inexcusable onslaught on the fundamental rights of citizens.

GLORY OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

EXPRESSION OF DIVINE IN MAN AND ON EARTH

(BY BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSE.)

"Indian Architecture" is the third volume in the series called "Little Books on Asiatic Art" by O. C. Ganguly. It contains forty-five pages of written matter accompanied by twenty-four plates giving plans and sections of stupas and temples, a very necessary bibliography, and in the latter half of the book a splendid collection of plates as many as sixty-five in number.

So far as archiological finds and architectural remains are concerned, very little is known of Indian Architecture before the birth of Buddha. But because nothing can be found, does not prove that Indian architecture in bricks and stone was not there and only began in the Buddhist period. The human race is very ancient indeed and many other cycles of human progress and civilization surely preceded the earliest one known to history. As newer and newer archiological finds are coming to light our horizon is widening more and more and the point of time where the cradle of human civilization was in our estimation is receding farther and farther. As the author says even the Rigveda has references to skilled craftsmen, *Rathakarikas*—builders of chariots; there is even a mention of a Sattan Asmanmayin Puram a house made of hundred stones. Both Ramayan and Mahabharata bristle with references to temples, palaces, sabhas, or assembly halls, yatu-grhas and so on. What we know of human history is a very brief span, indeed, in the life of the human race.

SAOHI STUPA.

The earliest Buddhist building typical of Indian Architecture is the great Stupa at Sanchi built in bricks by Ashoka in 264-227 B.C., its stone coverings, railings and gateways having been added a century later. Out of this conception of a stupa and its gradual modification most of the pagodas and temples are born. To quote the author, "A stupa is almost a hemispherical dome (Anda) truncated near the top, and rises from a lofty terrace which formerly served the procession path for perambulation (Pradakshina). The dome with the platform is enclosed in a massive balustrade of stone (Prakara) which was originally of wood, and copied later in stone. The balustrade or railing consists of posts (stambha) pierced with cross bars (Suchi) and mounted by copings (Ushnisa). On the summit is a small pavilion (harmika) from which rises the shaft (danda) of the umbrella (Chhatra) the Indian emblem of sovereignty—signifying the reign of Dharma. The final is called the Tee (Tika, a Burmese word). The umbrella, originally one, gradually increased in number and gave an elongated appearance to the later stupas in Nepal and

China, and gradually lengthened out in the shape of an Indo-Aryan spire, the stupa itself inclining in the shape of a tower. In the stupa at Ahin Posh, elalabad the platform becomes storied terrace with staircase at four sides." The same stupa has passed through changes and modifications in the hands of architects of Nepal, Anuradhapura and Burma, the conception becoming more and more complex, sumptuous and elaborate. The carved gateways or Toranas are carried as far as China and Japan where they are known as "Torii."

THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

The author next deals with another Buddhist type of architecture, a Chaitya hall later developed into Vihar. A Chaitya is a temple and a Vihar an Assembly hall or College dormitory for monks. To quote the author again, "These Chaitya halls consist of a nave and side aisles terminating in an apse or semi dome. The pillars separating the nave from aisles are continued round the apse. Under the apse and in front of the pillars is the rock-cut Stupa much in the same position as an altar in a Christian Church. The roof of the Chaitya is a semi circular covering the door being opposite the Stupa with a window of the shape of an Asvattha leaf over it. A typical Indian pillar or stambha derived from earlier wooden models is a shaft stuck into a jar or Kalasa surmounted by a capital of upturned lotus over which on a little harmika are effigies of animals ridden by Mithunas." This is the simple beginning out of which were conceived elaborately freized and magnificently ornate pillars of Ajanta and Badami.

EARLIEST TYPES.

The earliest Hindu type of temple architecture is a flat rectangular shrine containing a Garbha Griha with a door opening to the Mandapa, sometimes exquisitely sculptured and ornamented. According to the author by the sixth century three distinct types of temples were evolved. Nagara Dravida and Vesara. The Nagara type has a curvilinear Shikhara ending with a Kalasa with some pointed emblems as final or Shringa. This is the Indo-Aryan type very common in North India. The characteristic of the Northern Shikhara temple is its curvilinear tower 'Sukhanasa Shikhara' and its peculiar final of ribbed 'dmalak' or myrobalam which caps the tower and carries the Kalasa.

The Dravidian type has for its apex a conical or stupika, a miniature-mound. The Vesara type has a barrel roof instead of a tower, the seven pagodas of Mahabastipuram and Vaital Dal of Bhuvanewar are the examples. The finest type of Nagara temples are found in the groups at Bhuvanewar,

Konarak and Puri. Beside the Mandapa or Jagamohan as it is called in Urisa it is preceded by a Natyamandapa, Sabhamandapa or Bhogamandapa adding a succession of ancillary cells in front of the main shrine like the Lingaraja temple of Bhuvanewar.

Bengal also has peculiar types of her own in imitation of leaf-huts Ath-chala and wooden Rathas, the temple of Harbanga Kuchumbhola, Dakshinwar and that of Ran Bhawan being some of the examples. The Kantanagar temple, Dinajpur is also a very fine specimen though it is of the 10th century like that of Charbanga.

SOUTH INDIAN STRUCTURES.

Southern India is rich in her contributions to new conceptions in Indian architecture due to magnificent gifts from Chala, Pandya and the Nayaka dynasties. The principal features are the huge and tall Gopurams or gate-towers very often eclipsing and putting to shade the main shrine and their long corridors with sculptured pillars. The Vijaynagar dynasty brought a great revival of culture, built magnificent Gopurams, renovated all the shrines of Southern India and introduced the characteristic features—"the use of rows of miniature towers over the Mandapa which lend a singular grace to the temples." "The shrines of the South, built piece-meal, without any generous or comprehensive plan, by the successive tributaries of Chola, Pandya and Nayaka princes (unlike the temples of the North, mostly built straight off under the impulse of a single epoch), and generally lacking in unity of design, make up in their magnificent and stupendous scale, for their poverty of elegance and dignity. The silhouettes of their Vimanas and Gopurams as the mystic grandeur of their never-ending corridor and pillared mandapams, overawe one by a crude impressiveness rare in the temples of the North.

JAIN TEMPLES.

Then comes the Jaina contribution. The wonder temples of Mount Abu are a vision of marvellous beauty in white marble. The rich and exquisite traceries of their fairy ceilings leave the mind spellbound in a region of the sublime.

Mr. Ganguly's book is a rare treat for the lover of both architecture and sculpture. These are merged and interwoven one into the other in Indian plastic conceptions and can hardly be distinguished. When I look through the fine collection of plates giving a panorama of Indian Architecture containing Stupas, pagodas, (Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Mahmoud's Vanity.

That Mahmoud Pasha, the willing and docile tool of the Tory Government of Great Britain in trying to break the power of Egyptian Nationalism should declare in a speech at Tanta that Egypt refused the domination of any nation is sure to evoke decisive laughter in Walldist circles in that country. That Egypt should refuse the domination of any nation is quite correct but it was Nahas Pasha and the Wafd Party who were instrumental in insisting that Egypt must be asked to sign the Kellogg Pact as an independent, sovereign Power. But for the fact that the Nahas Government had, before it resigned, secured from the American Government recognition of the ability of Egypt to act as an independent and sovereign Power, Great Britain would have tried its level best to prevent Egypt's being represented at Paris to sign the Peace Pact "on equal terms with other Powers."

Very Willing Support.

It is not surprising that the 'Near East and India' gives its very willing support to the Public Safety Bill introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly. It gives in mail week a lurid picture of the "avowedly Communist aims of many of the self-constituted leaders of the workers" in India and asks its readers to believe in "the clearly proved complicity of outside agencies known to be hostile to our rule in India." What is a matter of particular satisfaction to this spokesman of British vested interests is that when the measure is passed, persons to be arrested under its

provisions can be handed over to masters of all ships leaving British India ports the expenses of removing them being paid by the Government of India. And the journal notes that "no removal order can be called in question by any Court and officers acting under the proposed law will be protected against legal proceedings for actions performed in good faith." Is this not a prospect glorious enough to make even Signor Mussolini jealous? When he "removes" people from Italy there is a howl of protest in Europe. But if the measure passes and India protests, who will care?

A Timely Protest.

The Bombay Medical Union has passed some timely resolutions about the Government of India's proposals concerning the Central Medical Research at Dehra Dun and the suggested grades of medical appointments at the proposed Public Health Institute at Calcutta. One resolution "regrets that the Government of India is rushing through" these proposals and urges that the relevant papers be circulated for public opinion before a decision is taken on these points. Another resolution gently reminds Government that "as in London, Paris and other cities in the West any provincial capital city in India with ample clinical material and qualified men should be far more suitable for research work than a place like Dehra Dun or any place in the hills." The resolutions are reasonable and should commend themselves to Government. The publication of the necessary papers may reassure the public that Government's proposals are above board. The location of a Central Medical Research Institute at a hill station involves much needless expense and duplication of work in fitting up laboratories and robs the institute of

the valuable assistance of research workers in the cities.

Cheats as Fitters.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, warns the public against a new form of cheating that has recently become common in the city. One or more individuals visit a house and inform the occupants that they are fitters and have been sent round by the electrical contractors to inspect the fittings. They then proceed to do so, pretend that various repairs entailing the removal of electrical fittings are necessary, leave with the fittings promising to re-assemble them after the repairs have been effected, but are not to be seen or heard of again. The Dy. Commissioner, therefore, advises house-holders to beware of hogs fitters and to satisfy themselves that mechanics who call to overhaul their electrical fittings are properly accredited individuals. We cannot, however, wholly agree with the official's views that "the Police have little chance for obvious reasons of putting a stop to this nuisance." More vigilance on the part of the police, coupled of course with the assistance of the public, should go a long way in baffling the new form of day-light cheating.

A Thought For The Day.

"Her (India's) Fiscal policy is determined by the interest of English producers abroad, her currency is trifled with and experimented upon without reference to her interests, her borrowings are not for industrial development; the resources of the Government are not pledged for attracting capital on reasonable terms; and profits, which if they remained within the country, would fertilise and multiply the means of prosperity, are drawn away to be enjoyed by absentee shareholders abroad, leaving the people denuded of the means of expansion and development."

PROFESSORS WADIA AND JOSHI.

NOT CONSPIRING AGAINST INDIA.

BIKANER REFUTES ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PRINCES

NEHRU RECOMMENDATIONS UNSATISFACTORY PRINCES DEMAND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS TO SAFEGUARD THEIR PREVIOUS HERITAGE

ANXIETY ABOUT FISCAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner made an important pronouncement regarding the future of Indian States with particular reference to the decision of the All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow, at a dinner given in honour of Sir Manubhai at Bikaner. His Highness said that the decisions of the Lucknow Conference were likely to meet with cold reception in the Indian States for reasons explained by him. At the outset His Highness removed "honest and genuine misunderstandings and misapprehensions as regards the aims and claims of the States and the Princes who are not 'tools of the British Government to act in unpatriotic and dishonourable manner, are not hatching any conspiracy against the advance of British India towards full Nationhood under the aegis of the British Crown' and 'are asking only for a full, effective and true recognition of all the existing rights of the States upon which depend their future preservation and very existence.' The Princes, His Highness declared, are ensuring that 'nothing is officially said or done in the name, or on behalf, of the Chamber of Princes or its Standing Committee, or indeed on behalf of the Princes of India as a body, which might justly be deemed as placing 'barriers' against the efforts of British India to attain Self-Government."

SWEEPING CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY RESENTED

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner at a dinner given on the 9th instant in honour of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, on the eve of his departure for England in connection with the Meetings of the Indian States Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have invited you here to-night to do honour to my trusted and able Prime Minister, Sir Manubhai Mehta—who, I am happy to feel, is also an old personal friend of mine of many years standing—and to wish him and also Lady Manubhai God-speed and a safe and speedy return in our midst after, what we all hope will prove to be, a very successful mission to England, for which destination, as you know, they are leaving Bikaner to-morrow.

The State can ill afford to spare Sir Manubhai for three whole months, but we have the consolation of feeling that by his visiting Europe in connection with the work of the Indian States Committee and to assist the Princes of the Standing Committee and the Special organization of the Chamber of Princes he will further be helping—and the Bikaner State will further be contributing to—the cause of the Indian States.

His absence must inevitably cause some dislocation of business but I am glad to think that during that period the urgent affairs of State will be carried on by my Cousin, Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, and two other Ministers, Thakur Sadul Singhji of Bagesar and Mr. Rudkin.

It is really superfluous for me to refer to-night to the very great assistance which I have received from, and to the very valuable and able work done by, Sir Manubhai, ever since, at my pressing invitation, he came here and took up the responsible post of my Prime Minister in January 1927. He has, if I may say so to his face, more than amply fulfilled my hopes and anticipations, and has also greatly lightened my own work; and he has further enabled me to get pushed through many important reforms and schemes which I have had a heart for a great many years. Although his absence will, I fear, inevitably throw a considerable amount of extra work on me, I feel it my duty, in response to the request of the Princes' Standing Committee, to depute Sir Manubhai to England, and all the more so since State work, as well as family reasons, render it impossible for me to be absent from Bikaner during the next few months.

REFERENCE TO INDIAN STATES PROBLEMS.

When proroguing last week the Session of our Legislative Assembly, I did not make any reference to the various questions of vital importance to the Rulers, Governments and sub-

jects of the Indian States which are at present prominently to the front. I had only last January referred to them at considerable length. The Indian States Committee, engaged in its labours in England; and so, in the same connection, are still engaged in England also some Princes of the Standing Committee, with our legal advisers and Ministers of certain States, in finally working out the details of the Scheme to be put forward on behalf of the States by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in regard to the machinery to be devised to govern, on a fair and equitable basis, the future relations of the Indian States with the British Government and British India—which I shall hereafter refer to in the Speech as the States' "Scheme" or "Constructive proposals" or "Proposals"—and above all to safeguard, in every legitimate and honourable manner, the just rights and interests of the States. The Indian States Committee held its first sitting on the 25th July last when as has been already reported in the Press, the case of the Indian States was opened by our distinguished Counsel, Sir Leslie Scott, formally tendering the Opinion obtained by the Princes' Standing Committee from some of the most eminent Counsel in England, who were requested to advise on the legal and constitutional aspect of the questions raised, by the terms of reference of the Indian States Committee. The first day's sitting ended with this mere formality; and the real work is expected to commence in earnest when the Committee next meets in London on, or about, the 15th October and on subsequent days. Thus, the case and claims of the States have yet to be fully placed before the Butler Committee.

In the circumstances, I considered that it would have been at least premature, if not unwise, on my part to dwell on such topics in my Assembly Speech. Every day had made it more and more clear that already there had been more than enough of misunderstandings and in some cases—I fear deliberate—misrepresentations on the subject; and I felt that it behoved all, who have the good of India and of the Empire at heart, to avoid, as far as possible, doing or saying anything which might unnecessarily aggravate feelings and suspicions or create further misunderstandings about the case of the States in any quarters, whether in British India or elsewhere.

A Prince could hardly be expected to have anything to say to that section of the people or press in British India, which, aided by some States subjects, was bent—with whatever motives—upon deliberately misrepresenting facts and otherwise stirring up trouble for the Indian States and their Governments, or which is so cleverly

(Continued on page 9.)

WAFDIST NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

ALL EDITORS WARNED

PRIME MINISTER'S THREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Cairo.—The Government has suspended for four months the Wafdist journal "El Khaled" for "publishing false news intended to incite hostility against the present regime" and "attempting to intimidate judicial authorities", and also the weekly review "Rosalet Youssef" for "continuously inciting hostility against the present regime."

Four other weeklies have also been suppressed for having published matter against public morals and another newspaper has been warned. The Director-General of Public Security recently cautioned all newspaper editors, and the Prime Minister in speech also threw out warnings.—Reuter.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN CHINA

SCORES DROWNED NEAR SHANGHAI

LONDON, Sept. 16. Shanghai.—Scores of Chinese have been drowned and tremendous damage has been caused as a result of typhoon on the coast in the vicinity of Shanghai. Communications are completely interrupted. Many houses have collapsed.—Reuter.

HURRICANE TOLL IN PORTO RICO

LONDON, Sept. 16. San Juan (Porto Rico).—Thirty persons were killed as a result of the hurricane at Huesaca. Sugar crop has been extensively damaged.—Reuter.

KELLOGG PACT

51 NATIONS AGREE TO IT

LONDON, Sept. 16. Washington.—The State Department announces that 51 nations have now agreed

POONA RACES POSTPONED.

SECOND MEETING TO TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

POONA, Sept. 16. It is notified that the first day of the Poona Second Race meeting, advertised for September 17, and subsequently till September 18 has again been postponed till Saturday, September 22 owing to continuous rain.—A. P.

"VICEROY OF INDIA"

P. & O. NEW MAIL BOAT LAUNCHED

LONDON, Sept. 15. Lady Irwin to-day launched, at Glasgow, the "Viceroy of India", a P. & O. mail steamer. It has electric motors, capable of generating 18,000 horse-power, is lighted by Diesel generators, and is electrically heated. The passenger accommodation is described to be in advance of anything afloat. The vessel has a displacement capacity of 25,000 tons, and is 610 feet long, and 89 feet wide. It has a swimming bath and separate quarters for ayahs. The kitchen provides for special requirements of Europeans, Hindus and Muslims.—Reuter's Special.

SIMON DEBATE IN U. P. COUNCIL POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 15. Monday, the 17th instant, the first day of the Nainital session of the U.P. Legislative Council was originally allotted to official business and the Government proposed to begin the discussion on the appointment of a committee of the Council to assist the Simon Commission but it is now certain that the House will adjourn immediately after question time on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Alexander Muddiman. The Simon Committee debate will, therefore, commence on Tuesday.—A. P.

NAINITAL, Sept. 15.

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CHANGES IN BOMBAY MINISTRY.

MR. RAFIUDIN AHMED TO BE EDUCATION MINISTER.

MR. PRADHAN TO GO TO FORESTS & EXCISE.

POONA, Sept. 16.

It seems very likely that there will be a re-shuffling of portfolios in charge of the Ministers of the Government of Bombay, in view of the persistent desire expressed by the Mahomedan leaders and Mahomedan members of the Bombay Council that the Education portfolio should be in the hands of the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad and also the latter's speech at the Mahomedan Conference at Poona, it is expected that His Excellency the Governor will sanction the change with the consent of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai. In that case the portfolio of the Local Self-Government will go to the Dewan Bahadur and the new Minister, when appointed, will be in charge of Excise and Forests.—A. P.

PRESIDENT OF BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

KHAN BAHADUR ABBAS KHAN'S RESIGNATION.

(From a Correspondent.) BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The Government have to-day replied to Khan Bahadur M. Abbas Khan, President, City Municipality, accepting his resignation of the office of the President and taking opportunity to place on record their appreciation of "The great ability and zeal" with which he has performed duties as President. The Government have also passed orders appointing Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore as Official President, this is probably due to the fact that factions between rival candidates for presidency and their supporters have affected the smooth working of the Municipality.

ADVANCE GIRL EDUCATION IN BIKANER.

MAHARAJ'S KEEN INTEREST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Sept. 15.

The annual celebrations of the Lady Elgin Girls School, Bikaner, held this week, had the good fortune of being presided over by Her Highness the Maharani. Her Highness, to whose initiative was due the opening of a Rajput Girls School for education of the daughters of the nobles and chiefs of the State last year, takes interest in the education of girls in the State and has given a lead to the cause of female education and the advancement of women in Bikaner. Since the opening of the Maharani Girls School, female education in the State has received considerable impetus. Girls schools have been opened in every town of the State as well as in some of the more important villages and the Education Department is ready with its programme of opening girls schools in other larger villages of the State in the near future.

The function was also attended by the Princesses and other members of the Reigning House and was made the occasion of the award of generous gifts to every girl and school mistress of the school in commemoration of Her Highness' visit to an institution open to all classes and communities of the subjects.

RHINELAND CONVERSATIONS

FRENCH GOVT. APPROVE OF BRIAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Paris.—It is understood that Government has unanimously approved of the position taken up by M. Briand at Geneva, and agreed to the main lines of policy to be pursued in the course of the Rhineland conversations.—Reuter.

HOW "BOLSHIE" BILL WAS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Nationalist Ranks Thinned by Absentee Members & Deserters.

CONGRESS PARTY WHIP'S APPEAL

(Free Press of India.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15. In a Press interview Mr. Satyendra-chandra Mitra, whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly, says:

"It is regrettable that the popular side should have sustained a defeat on the motion for a Select Committee in regard to the Public Safety Bill. The defeat is due to a narrow margin of four votes on the first occasion and three votes on the second occasion. But it is not the real indication of popular strength in the Assembly. I have not the least doubt that the history of the Reserve Bank Bill will be repeated, and the Government will sustain a defeat which they richly deserve on the stages of the Bill."

The Popular Party has been considerably handicapped in to-day's divisions owing to the absence in India of Dewan Chaman Lal and Mr. Goswami and absence in Simla, though in India, of Mr. Prakashani and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar from Madras, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, from Behar and Seth Jannadas from Jubbulpore from amongst the members of the Congress Party and Mr. N. C. Kulkar and Rangbehari from the Nationalist Party. The Independent Party's absentees include Mr. Jinnah away from India, and Mr. Sarvotham Rao who left Simla only to-day on the ground of ill-health. I am quite confident that Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Prakashani will not fail to rally to popular side and hasten to Simla that their votes count. Both Seth Jannadas and Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan have been prevented from coming owing to reasons of health. I rely on their patriotism and have every reason for thinking that they will both hasten to their posts of duty even at considerable inconvenience when they know that their votes count. I think I can express the same hope to Messrs. Kulkar and Rangbehari of the Nationalist Party and Mr. Sarvotham Rao of the Independent Party. I would re-

quest Mr. Sarvotham Rao when he sees this appeal on his way to his native place to change his mind even now and return to Simla to strengthen the popular side. It will be seen that the absentees in India who can strengthen the popular side even now by hastening to their posts of duty number seven while we lost only by four votes.

TRAITOR TO CONGRESS RANKS.

Before I conclude I must express my strong condemnation of Mr. M. K. Acharya who got himself returned on the Congress ticket and who tendered his resignation of the membership of the Party to-day and sat on the non-Congress benches and began his new career in the Assembly with the introduction to the official whip by leading members of the Central Muslim Party as a new recruit to anti-National ranks. I have up-doubt that the electorate which returned Mr. Acharya on his pretensions a Congress candidate will take suitable notice of Mr. Acharya's action. Mr. Acharya ought to resign his seat that he has now left the Congress Party if he would do his duty to the electorate.

TWO MORE DESERTERS

I must also invite public attention to the action of Moulvi Muhammad Yakub and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimullah who voted against the lead of their leader Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas. The least they owed to their party and the leader was to remain neutral and not to vote against their own Party and their leaders. I hope they will review their position even now at least. I also would mention one member from Bengal who has cast his vote against the popular party for reasons which are best known to him and not unknown to us that the exposure is bound to follow reprehensible tactics. I strongly appeal to the public and the press and to members of the Assembly to retrieve the good name of the Assembly before it is too late. I have every hope that we shall still show that the laughs best who laughs last.—F. P.

NEHRU COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SIMLA ON SEPT 23.

INFORMAL MEETING AT HOTEL CECIL.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN DEC

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

A formal meeting of the enlarged Nehru Committee will be held at Simla on September 23rd, to settle the programme of work and to make the necessary arrangements for holding a Convention of all parties, in Calcutta, in December next, with a view to the final adoption of a constitution for India. In pursuance of Resolution Thirteen of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference for re-appointing the Nehru Committee with power to co-opt, the following members have been added to the Committee: Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. Ansari Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri.

An informal meeting of members present in Simla was held at the Cecil Hotel on Sunday morning which a few other representative members of both Houses of Legislature attended, by invitation. The proceedings were private and the press was not admitted. It is however believed that discussion mainly turned on the steps to be taken to popularise the Nehru Committee recommendations and the Lucknow resolutions and provisional decision were arrived at.—A. P.

R.A.F. FLYING BOATS REACH SINGAPORE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Singapore.—Four R.A.F. Flying boats which left Southampton in October and have completed 23,000 miles' flight landed here to-day. They will remain here for permanent service in connection with the Singapore Air Base, and will patrol ocean the trade routes.—Reuter.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT KHARAGPUR.

EXTRA TAX ON CITIZENS

MAGISTRATE CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 15.

It is proposed to levy a tax of twelve annas per head per month on people residing within the prescribed area to meet the cost of the punitive police force which is being posted there. The area is mostly inhabited by Hindu and Mahomedan workmen and is regarded as the centre of trouble during communal disturbances. The District Magistrate is holding a conference with the local leaders to bring about a compromise between the conflicting elements.—A. P.

INDIAN CHAMBER OPPOSES TRADES DISPUTE BILL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India protesting against the present Trade Disputes Bill.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sultan of Muscat who has been recuperating at Skegness following operation has arrived in London where he will be guest of Government.—Reuter.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Typhoon was followed by worst torrential rains since 1905. Seven and half inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours and water was eighteen inches high in various parts of French concession here while American marine camp was flooded in knee deep water and Trams stopped running.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF DHANGAR
MARATHAS.SIR TUKOJI RAO'S CASTEMEN
DO MENIAL WORK.

APPEAL TO YOUTHFUL MAHARAJA

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I. Sept. 13.
Mr. Ganesh Tukaram Sonawade and Mr. Shankarrao Mohite have distributed leaflets calling upon the members of their community "Dhangar Marathas", to wake up and give up idleness. The manifesto mentions in glowing terms what deeds of valour their ancestors did during the Maratha supremacy by wielding the sword. The descendants of these heroic races, the Manifesto declares, owing to abject poverty should take to cleaning of pots and washing clothes. When other communities without any warlike traditions who were at one time backward, through education and partially through favour are winning higher posts in the State, why should the Dhangar Marathas who belonged to the Holker ruler's caste, and who had helped in founding the Holker Raj lag behind? Why is their numerical strength in the Holker army deteriorating? Mr. Sonawade and Mr. Mohite exhort the Dhangar Marathas to rise from their sleep. They call upon their community to take a general census of how many are educated, how many in Holker State service and how many doing menial service to the higher castes.

Mr. Sonawade and Mr. Mohite contemplate collecting detailed information with a view to appeal to young Maharaja Yeshwantrao who belongs to their caste and who, they are sanguine, will certainly look up to their grievances when he takes the helm of the raj in his own hands.

ARE KAYASTHAS BACKWARD
CLASSES?

The latest Administration Report says "The education of the backward classes has been systematically encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to the students of such communities....about Rs. 9616 given away in scholarships." Some people here enquire whether the Kayastha community can be appropriately styled backward? I think next to Brahmins and Banias the Kayasthas are advanced. Yet I hear cases in which students from this community get scholarships in State schools and colleges which were reserved for backward classes?

INJUSTICE TO DHANGAR BOYS

Those who organised the Maharashtra boarding school aimed at raising the status of Dhangar Maratha boys. They contemplated a thorough training of the lads for civil and military careers. Bonds were taken from the parents and guardians of the boarders that the youngsters will have to serve the State. The State was competent to give liberal scholarships to those among the Dhangar Maratha boys who would have distinguished university careers. Through the munificence of the Maharaja they could have even sent to European countries. But the majority of the boarders who invariably belonged to poor families, who could not all aspire for higher academic honors, it was arranged could be trained in the Maharashtra for the civil and military service of the State. We now find more than Rs. 50,000 annually spent on this institution, for the education of about 70 boys of humble parentage. The boarders are subjected to very rigid discipline and for some time were not even permitted to visit their homes during holidays. Expensive tours taken to visit historical places, which are more enjoyed by the teachers than the pupils. The boys in the boarding school are trained to carpentry, tailoring, cane work and gardening. It is not known how many receive instruction in precise writing, book-keeping, typewriting, and short hand to become efficient in office routine work. On account of the small number of students and the staff of extremely costly teachers, who are able to coach the students, we hear of splendid results in the matriculation. Does not the State High School send boys for the same examination? One would like to know how many Maharashtra boys have been absorbed in the State offices and the State army? If it natural the parents of the boarders should be discontented. The State service, both civil and military seems to be reserved for other higher castes?

A WHITE ELEPHANT

The latest Administration Report says:—"The Maharashtra continued to be a purely residential institution for boys of the Dhangar caste." Notwithstanding this announcement I find children of well-to-do parents and Sardars admitted in this institution as day scholars to be coached up for examination by the highly paid teachers. Some of these though juniors in the educational department draw higher salaries than those experienced teachers in the State High Schools which impart secondary education to about 1488 boys! The Maharashtra which usually coaches about 10 Dhangar Maratha boys for the Matric standard, besides its other expenses appropriates 25 per cent out of Rs. 2 lakhs and quarter spent by the Holker State on secondary education? In these circumstances who will doubt that the Maharashtra is not a white elephant?

GOVERNMENT BREEDING
COMMUNISM.SIR PURSHOTTAMDA'S
SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.NOT PREPARED TO ARM GOVT.
WITH ARBITRARY POWERS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, in opposing the "Bolshevik" Bill in the Assembly, in the course of his speech, said:—

Sir, I am no admirer of Communism, nor am I one of those who think that India benefits by the import of Communism from Russia. I, however, confess that in spite of the various speeches that we have heard since this morning, I am not yet convinced of either the necessity or the justification for a Bill of the nature that is before the House, much less of the pressing urgency and hurry to see the Bill through immediately. Sir, the principle of the Bill, as I understand it, is to give the Executive Government powers to get rid of non-Indian Communists from India without trial. I want the words "without trial" to be noted because I attach very great importance to those words.

Mr. Kabitruddin Ahmed: Do you require trial?

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: If you do not not want trial I wish you luck of it. Sir I understand that the Hon. the Home Member has by experience found it necessary to deal with importations of this nature from across the borders or from over the seas without trial. I personally am prepared to accept his statement, but what I feel that in a case like that the Government of India have the powers to deal with such undesirable persons and it is not necessary to ask this Legislature to give them any more powers. I know my Hon. friend from Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Moore, stated that the Government of India do not like to use Regulation III of 1818. May I ask if the danger is as serious as portrayed by the Hon. the Home Member in his opening speech, why the Government of India hesitate to use Regulation III of 1818 in the case of Britishers and foreigners, when they used it deliberately only a few years back in the case of Indians in Bengal. If it be the intention of the Government of India to relieve themselves of the power given by Regulation III of 1818 on the ground that it is out of date and more or less primitive in nature, I personally am quite prepared to consider this Bill in the Select Committee. As long as the Government want to retain the Regulation I think that they want more power from us of a nature more sweeping and if I may say so, and as I hope to be able to prove later, of a most dangerous character, bearing in mind the constitution of the Government of India at present.

There can be, sir, only three alternatives as regards the Government of India's policy in this connection. Either the Government of India have made up their minds to let Indians have this as a sort of employment, considering that unemployment at present is so bad; or they propose to deal with these Indians—I need not name them—many of my friends know them especially the Home Member—under Regulation III of 1818, or, thirdly and lastly they intend subsequently at Delhi or elsewhere to bring up legislation after this House has endorsed the principles which the Government of India want them to endorse by this Bill. I ask every Hon. Member who has spoken till now, including my Hon. friend Sir Abdul Qayum, to seriously consider whether he is prepared to commit this House to a policy which, when the Government of India want automatically to extend to Indians few of them may like to give their assent to.

OUT TO KEEP COMMUNISM OUT.

Sir, I belong to that class and my constituency is one which is most interested in keeping Communism and Bolshevism out of India. I am one of those, who, if I may criticise the Government of India regarding their policy in the last few months, feel that the Government of India have been unnecessarily halting, and if I may say so, even weak-kneed. If Bolshevism and Communism is a live danger to India—and I propose to take the Hon. Home Member at his word for that purpose, as I have not the proof nor the evidence before me which the Government have—if it has been as bad as the Hon. the Home Member makes it out to be, may I ask him whether the Government of India have till now taken any steps in this connection?

Sir, we have been told that there is legislation of this sort and of a more severe nature in foreign countries. The countries which have been named are countries which have Governments responsible to them, and Gov-

PROGRESS OF AIR-MAIL
ROUTE IN INDIA.CAIRO-KARACHI SERVICE
TO BEGIN IN APRIL NEXT

ENGLISH MAIL IN SEVEN DAYS

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

An important stage has been reached in the development of the air mail route across India by reason of the Assembly's Standing Finance Committee having accorded its approval to the Governments of India's proposals to call tenders for the operation of three main sections in October next.

A weekly heavier-than-air service between Egypt and Karachi, subsidised by the British Government, is expected to be established by April 1929. An internal service in three sections, from Karachi to Rangoon, is the next objective, it being intended that this shall form a connecting link in the England-Australia air route.

The three sections will be:—Karachi to Delhi, Delhi to Calcutta, Calcutta to Rangoon.

GROUND WORK READY.

Preparations for the ground organisation between Karachi and Calcutta are well advanced and it is understood a start will be made on the Calcutta-Rangoon section as soon as funds permit. As soon as the through route from Karachi to Rangoon is established the air mail from England will be delivered in Delhi in seven days, at Calcutta in eight days and at Rangoon in nine days, compared with 16, 17 and 19 days by the present sea route.

BOMBAY-ROUTE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

It is anticipated that the Karachi-Delhi section will be ready by the autumn of 1929. Three-engine aircraft of the approved British type of construction will be used throughout the route. The Government of India propose, if funds permit, to proceed with the acquisition of suitable site so as eventually to extend the London Karachi service to Bombay. The Finance Committee in agreeing to the proposals suggested that, following the English practice, Government should participate in any profits over and above a certain percentage after making provision for depreciation.—A. P.

INTERCHANGE OF MEDICAL
OFFICERS.

INDIA'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Geneva.—In the Second Committee of the League dealing with health Mr. Malik emphasised the great utility of interchange of medical officers which India greatly appreciated in view of the prevalence of malaria and child mortality in India regarding which alarming figures were furnished.—Reuter.

Comments whom the respective Legislatures can remove if they found that the sweeping powers vested on trust are misused.

WHY LEAVE INDIAN "BOLSHIES"
FREE?

Sir, I am very nervous about the risk of very application of the Bill beyond Communists, and this having been referred to by various speakers before me, I do not propose to dwell on it. But I cannot understand the reason why the Government of India propose by this Bill to leave, shall I say, the profession of preaching Communism open to Indians. My only reply to the Hon. the Home Member, anxious as I am for Bolshevism and Communists to be kept out of India, is you must take us in your fullest confidence, and until you disclose to us your full policy we cannot possibly consider such a Bill.

We have been told, sir, regarding India. May I ask whether Government have considered why and how Bolshevism happens to flourish in any country in the world? I suggest it to the Treasury Benches that it is the Government in India who prepare the soil for Communism in India. (Hear, hear) and even fertilise it with their anti-Indian policies in various ways. One need only mention the extreme short-sighted and orthodox policy regarding military training for Indians and the currency and financial policy in India (Hear, hear)—a policy which has ruined the cultivator in whose name several colleagues of mine have pleaded for support to this Bill to-day; increasing unemployment amongst Indians to which the Government continue to turn a deaf ear; the increasing poverty of the masses in increasing depression of trade, commerce and industry; decreasing purchasing power of the cultivator, which are all very sure causes for the discontent of the subject classes in India.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS SUPPORT
LUCKNOW DECISION.UNRULY MINORITY CREATE
TROUBLE.

PRESIDENT HIT WITH STONES.

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Disorderly scenes including the hurling of stones and dust characterised the meeting of the Muslims held to-night under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee to support the Lucknow All-Parties Conference decisions. As soon as the meeting commenced under the presidency of Maulana Ataulhshah Bukhari, a prominent Khilafatist, a section of the crowd began to interrupt the speaker shouting, hissing, and abusing the organisers of the meeting. The speaker could not be heard and had to stop.

PRESIDENT HIT.

At this time stones were hurled and the President was hit on the forehead. Mr. Afzalhag, Maulvi Abdul Qadir and Mr. Zafaralikhhan were also hit. In spite of the shower of stones the organisers maintained perfect peace and dissuaded their followers adopting any violent attitude as a hand to hand fight was threatened every moment.

UNRULY MINORITY.

After an hour comparative calm was restored and the speakers continued their speeches, though interrupted by the unruly element. Eventually the President invited the sense of the meeting, asking those who were in favour of the All-Party Conference's decisions to raise their hands. Excepting about 30 persons all signified their approval. The President then invited the opposititionists to come to the platform but none came forward and he dispersed the meeting.

The City Magistrate with a strong police force was present at the meeting throughout but did not intervene at any stage.—A. P.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 14.
Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment in a criminal appeal filed by Harjivan, Jadhavi, a Councillor of Thana Municipality, who was convicted by Mr. D. M. Ranadive, the City Magistrate, under Sections 327 and 342 of I.P.C., and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100 under the former Section and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under the latter.

The facts of the case were already reported in this paper. The complainant, who is a cartman, used to ply his cart for the accused who has his shop of groceries in the Bazaar and used to take advances from the latter against his work. The last advance was Rs. 75 taken two years ago and it appears a 'khata' was passed by complainant. The accused, having acquired a motor lorry, ceased to employ the complainant and it was alleged by accused that the loan remained unpaid. On the 3rd of June 1928, complainant alleged that he was going by the shop of accused at about 10 a.m. when the latter caught hold of his hand, dragged him inside the shop and asked him to put his thumb-impresion on a 'khata' and on his refusing to do so accused gave him 4 or 5 slaps.

The accused's defence was that complainant had gone to his shop on that day to ask for a loan of Rs. 10 for the purchase of cloth. But accused asked him to clear his past balance first before he asked for a fresh loan and that he would file a suit against him (complainant) and get his cart and bullocks attached and on account of this threat given by accused complainant lodged the false complaint at the instigation of rival traders. The following is the important portion of the judgment delivered by the Sessions Judge setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused of the above offences.

JUDGMENT.

The learned Magistrate disbelieves the defence witnesses on the ground that they are either accused's acquaintances or fellow-traders. But, from his judgment, he does not appear to have been much impressed with the truthfulness of complainant's witnesses either. Still he has accepted the prosecution story on what he describes as "other stronger reasons." These "other stronger reasons" when closely examined are nothing else than the improbability of a man in complainant's position preferring a false accusation against a man of accused's rank. He has apparently given no weight to circumstances of the case which weigh in favour of the accused. That the complaint was lodged 3 days after the incident and that it was extremely improbable that such a high-handed conduct be manifested in broad daylight in the heart of a bazaar and in a shop crowded by customers. And that it seems the accused had already a 'khata' for the loan. Where there was

THE MUSLIM DISSENTIENTS.

MR. FAZAL RAHIMTOOLA'S
GROUSE.ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE
IN DELHI.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Interviewed on the Muslim Members' manifesto with regard to All-Parties Conference Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoolah said: "Just as the Simon Commission brought about unity in the various political bodies in India so the Nehru Committee's Report has brought about unity in the different Muslim camps. The statement issued by the Muslim members of the Central Legislature should be an eye-opener to his Hindu brethren. If they choose to have Dominion Status their methods should be radically changed."

They had altogether 35 members in the Legislative Assembly out of which three were nominated and 32 elected. The manifesto bore the signatures of 27 members and 3 more were expected to sign it. The results by provinces was as follows:—Three nominated members, all of whom had signed the manifesto. Three elected members from Madras, two of whom had already signed and the third was expected to do so. As regards Bombay one has signed and the other Mr. Jinnah had yet signified his approval of the Report which was very significant. There were six members from Bengal, all of whom had signed. As regards Sind there were three members all of whom had signed. There were seven members from the Punjab, out of whom six had signed, the seventh being Raja Ghaznafar Khan who is not in Simla but would have signed if he were here. There were three members from Bihar and Orissa, two of whom had signed and the third Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Feroz Khan had been telegraphed and was expected to sign. There was only one member from C. P. who had signed. The only member from Assam had also signed it. Out of the six Muslim members representing U. P. two had signed and the third was expected to sign shortly.

MR. FAZAL'S LOGIC.

Mr. Rahimtoolah, therefore, Reductio ad absurdum, that Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and Sind, were unanimous on this manifesto, with regard to U. P. three members who had not signed were Messrs. U. Imam, Kidwai and Sherwani. All these were present at the discussion and they asked for more time to consider the matter. Four members from the Congress Party had signed which was of very important significance and revealed the real dissatisfaction in the Muslim camp on the question of communal representation, as decided by the Lucknow Conference. In fact the Nehru Report turned down the Delhi proposals which were offered as a compromise to the Hindu brethren for securing Dominion Status. If, therefore, there would any delay in securing the goal due to this divergence of opinion the blame would entirely lie at the door of the Hindu community.

Mr. Rahimtoolah announced it had been practically decided to hold an All-Parties Muslim Conference in November in Delhi, representing All-Muslim interests as well as Central and Provincial Legislatures. It was being enjoined upon the different Muslim organisations to draft a report for Dominion Status with necessary safeguards for the Muslims. H. H. Aga Khan was being approached to preside.

As regards the Muslim members of the Council of State four of them had already signed and the rest were expected to sign.

Concluding Mr. Rahimtoolah exhorted the Muslim representatives of all Provinces to meet together and issue a similar statement formulating their united demands.—A. P.

the necessity to ask for another 'khata'. Before complainant could be made to give his thumb mark on a 'khata', a 'khata' must first be prepared. It is not suggested that a 'khata' was prepared. Complainant says he did not notice any 'khata' and none was shown to him. It is not clear how a thumb-mark could have served the accused's purposes unless some one had first written out the body of the 'khata'. Apart from the oral evidence which preponderates in favour of accused, these considerations make it difficult, to put it mildly, to hold the accused's guilt proved beyond a reasonable degree of doubt. He is clearly entitled to benefit of doubt. I therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and acquit the accused.

Mr. W. A. Rege, Pleader Thana appeared for Appellant while the Crown was represented by Rao Bahadur M. W. Pradhian, assistant to Public Prosecutor.

USE OF PREPARED OPIUM

BRITISH PROPOSAL OF
ENQUIRY

INDIAN DELEGATE'S SUPPORT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—The Fifth Committee on the motion of Dame Edith Lyttleton discussed the British proposal for the League Commission of Inquiry into the use of prepared opium. The Chinese delegate said that the Chinese Government would support an inquiry, provided it included all countries manufacturing derivatives of opium and China was represented on the Commission. The suggestion was generally approved, but Dame Lyttleton while not objecting to such an extension of inquiry contended it made the proposal inoperative.

The Polish delegate as a compromise suggested that the Commission should proceed to the Far East to study opium as also the importation of other narcotics.

The Chinese delegate, however, insisted on his proposal. Voting was adjourned to the next meeting of the Committee.

Sir K. V. Reddi (India) supported the British proposal, and said that India would welcome the Commission if it desired to visit it, but it would find no opium-smoking in India proper, though Burma would merit visit.

It was mentioned during the discussion that the cost of the Commission was estimated at £16,000. A number of delegates doubted the possibility of financing the proposal at present, but Dame Lyttleton replied that Britain was prepared to pay half the cost involved as far as British possessions were concerned. She emphasised the urgency of the matter, and declared that the present situation could not be allowed to continue. She indicated that even if China was not included, Britain would still press for the enquiry. None of the countries whose domains were involved in the proposed enquiry should be represented on the Commission which should be quite impartial and, therefore, neither China nor Britain should be represented.—Reuter.

ON SOLO FLIGHT OF 24,000 MILES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A solo world flight comprising 27,000 miles, including the Far East, has been started from Hibble, Hampshire, by George Storek Seattle, an ex-businessman and well-known traveller, using an Avro-Vian seaplane similar to that used by Bert Hinkler in his recent Australian flight but fitted with floats. Storek expects to conclude his flight in two months.—Reuter.

CABINET APPROVES OF GERMAN
DELEGATION'S CONDUCT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—The Cabinet discussed the report on the Rhineland conversation and unanimously approved of the conduct of the German delegation. The Cabinet has cabled to Herr Mueller indicating its attitude on the pending problems.—Reuter.

TOLL OF CASUALTIES MOUNT DAILY

LONDON, Sept. 16.

New York.—The hurricane which struck the West Indies on Thursday appears still to be blazing across the Caribbean Sea. The toll of casualties mounts daily, while the damage will probably amount to several millions sterling.

The American Red Cross Society has received an appeal from St. Thomas stating: "A terrible hurricane has struck Virgin Islands. No communications exist. We need clothes and money for food."

It is reported from Porto Rico that ten fatalities have occurred at Ponce and 700 rendered homeless. Many have been injured. Several cargo boats lying between West Indian ports are missing.

FURTHER CASUALTIES AND
DAMAGE.

New York.—13 persons are reported to have been killed and scores injured as a result of a tornado which swept Nebraska, Illinois, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The damage is estimated at two million dollars. Thousands have been rendered homeless in Puerto Rico and eighty per cent of the houses in San Juan have been unroofed.

OUT OF DANGER ZONE.

New York.—The liner Orizaba has wirelessed, indicating that it is passed out of hurricane zone.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE 'SOVIET NORTH' TRACE D

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Moscow.—Steamer Staropoli which is near the Polar regions of Siberia has wirelessed stating that hunters have seen six men walking on the shores of the Polar Sea to Cape Dejez. It is surmised they are the crew of the missing aeroplane "Soviet North".—Reuter.

NOT CONSPIRING AGAINST INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

tempting to alienate and estrange by the means at its command, the well-known, traditional and genuine loyalty, devotion and affection of the subjects of the States to their Rulers and Governments by instilling in their minds vague fears and suspicions through grossly misrepresenting the motives of the Princes, their attempts to get the Treaties and other rights of the States maintained inviolate and intact; or which is determined to do all in its power to disturb the tranquility and contentment of the people which does undoubtedly exist in many an Indian State—whatever the varying standards and conditions prevailing therein and whatever those hostile to the States might say. Nor did I feel any necessity of making such reference in our Legislative Assembly since our Government has nothing to fear from such insidious attempts as, by the grace of God, the relations between us and our people are happy of the most intimate and cordial nature and inspired by mutual trust and confidence; and because, as those intimately acquainted with our State will realise, we in Bikaner can well afford to treat with silent contempt the insinuations and false effusions and vituperations contributed to a certain section of the press of India by their "Own Special Correspondents" and others of the same ilk. It has for some time been the fashion to malign and abuse all Rulers and Governments of States—good or bad—without discrimination; and I for one feel that the praise, and not the abuse and vilification of that class of newspapers and correspondents, is dangerous; although I need hardly add that I and my Government have the greatest respect for the respectable, sober press, whether English or Indian, and that we shall always continue to treat not only with attention, but with consideration—and indeed welcome—all honest criticisms and suggestions emanating from quarters representing all that is best and noble and clean in Journalism.

In view, however, of certain happenings in the last few days and in the hope that may be enabled, in however small a degree, to remove at least a few of the honest misunderstandings and genuine misconceptions which have arisen, and in the further hope that what I say will be calmly, dispassionately and carefully examined, I have, though not without the most anxious consideration, decided to make a final allusion to-night to this subject. I say "final," because the Princes cannot fairly be expected to carry on a prolonged and, may be, undignified controversy with any one. I however sincerely hope that my observations will not be misunderstood or taken as implying lack of sympathy with those British Indians who desire to attain Self-Government or Dominion Status, as an integral part of the British Empire. My object is to show the drawbacks and defects from the stand-point of the States in the proposals adumbrated by the Nehru Committee and approved at the Lucknow Conference, which, for reasons which I shall try to explain, are likely to cause feeling, and to meet with at least a cold reception in the Indian States.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN BRITISH INDIA.

From a perusal of what has been said in moderate and respectable quarters and by the moderate and respectable Press, in India, and also from the discussions which I had the pleasure of having in Bombay last May with some of the prominent leaders and public men of British India, who were good enough to come and see me at my house, it was however not difficult to perceive that through various causes there have been much honest and genuine misunderstandings and misapprehensions as regards the aims and claims of the States. Much of this, if I may say so without incurring the least discourtesy or casting any aspersions on any one, is due to lack of intimate, or first-hand, acquaintance with the affairs and problems of Indian States—which in most cases are obviously quite different to those of British India—and to an inadequate grasp of the true nature and purport of our Treaties, and of other realities including all that is implied by, or associated with, what is known as, "Political Practice", "Usage", "Case-Law", etc., as well as to ignorance of the difficulties experienced by the Princes and Governments of Indian States and of their consequent anxieties for both the present and the future. And I venture to add that many of the criticisms and suggestions emanating from various quarters leave much scope for far clearer thinking and for far less hasty action and pronouncements relating to our States on the various knotty problems and intricate details involved. For instance, not only did I find from my conversations that several gentlemen whom I met were at the most only vaguely acquainted with details connected with political practice, usage, etc.; but it was not infrequently that I found that they had not even read our Treaties. At Bombay I was on one occasion asked by a gentleman whether the Princes would agree to a revision of their Treaties. I replied jokingly that I felt sure that the Princes would be grateful for the suggestion, practically inviting them to

commit political suicide, and I asked him to tell me why a revision or modification of our Treaties was proposed. The reply, which came in all sincerity and without the least hostility to the States, was that our Treaties were a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of British India attaining Self-Government. I thereupon showed this friend, and the others present, a copy of our Bikaner Treaty with the British Government and asked him and then to point out what clause there was in the Treaty which could possibly be represented as injurious to British India. But not a single gentleman present could point out any such clause or even a portion thereof.

As I have already stated, the Princes and their Advisers in England are still engaged in the preparation and consideration, in all its details and aspects, of the Scheme. That Scheme, as has already been officially announced, it is proposed to publish as soon as possible by His Highness the Chancellor (His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala) and the Standing Committee, so that all interested in the subject, whether in India or England, may see for themselves and correctly appreciate the fundamental stand-point of the States and be enabled to reassure themselves that the Princes are not hatching any conspiracy against the advance of British India towards full Nationalhood under the aegis of the British Crown and that the Princes were asking only for a full, effective and true recognition of all the existing rights of the States, upon which depend their future preservation and very existence. It is therefore, in more ways than one, a great pity that judgment could not be suspended until the real proposals of the States could be published and properly examined. Anyhow—although the Princes have nothing to hide and nothing to fear—a good deal of misunderstanding has also arisen from the totally unauthorized and premature publication, for which the Princes, could, in no way, be held responsible, in, it is understood, a Kathiawar newspaper of a private Document—known as "Document No. 4" of the Special Organization of the Chamber of Princes—which has been mistakenly reproduced by other papers in consequence as, but which is totally different from the States' Scheme proper. As a matter of fact, "Document No. 4" as ought to have been clear to any one who even casually perused its headline and even read its very first paragraph—was merely, to quote the very words, a "draft Outline" of the Scheme, which was forwarded to the Rulers of various States for "discussion, criticism and comment" so that, after the Bombay meeting in April last, where it was considered, "there may exist an agreed ground-work upon which future constructive proposals may be based"; and, as is further clear, the proposals contained therein were only "tentatively sketched". I may as well add here that some of the details contained in this Outline of the Scheme, of which there has been criticism in British India, were changed by the Standing Committee itself as a result of the suggestions and criticisms made by the States themselves at the Bombay Conference.

NO CONSPIRACY AGAINST BRITISH INDIA.

It is being freely said—even by people who the States had a right to expect would not act in so irresponsible a manner—that the Scheme, as also the appointment of the Ruler Committee itself, are parts of a deep design, and a dark Machiavelian plot of the first magnitude, on the part of the British Government, permanently to keep British India from attaining Self-Government or Dominion Status; and that the Princes have either deliberately joined in this conspiracy, or that they have fallen into a trap set by the British Government, and have consciously, or unconsciously, thing to fear—a good deal of misunderstanding the tools of the British Government to act in this unpatriotic and dishonourable manner; and that—presumably on these grounds—the public, and repeated, expressions of the Princes' sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of British India towards Self-Government had to be considerably discounted as hollow professions and taken as lip service. We have heard and replied to such astounding accusations and nauséum; and I really seem to be a waste of time and breath in the circumstances to repeat to-night that such allegations are absolutely false and without the least foundation; and that they do an injustice to the British Government as well as to the Princes. Apart from considerations of honour and patriotism in themselves important considerations to all honourable men—such as title on the part of the Princes—even if demanded by the British Government, which of course it was not—would, on considerations of self-interest alone, the Princes well realize, in the long run prove fatal to them and their States. But some of our British Indian friends will like to think, or make out, that like Faust, the Princes have sold their souls to Satan and to the "Satanic" Government, because, like Faust, they are believed to have con-

spired only at the shrines of Mammon and Moloch, and made their vows to Belfzebub and Belial.

That the British Government is "Satanic" we have all, of course, been by now thoroughly made well acquainted with; and that the Princes and the Governments of their States are apt pupils of this "Satanic" Government, and that they are 'totally devoid of all sense of honour and decency, of right and wrong, and of patriotism for their country, we have all been asked to accept an equally true—judging from all that has been said and written by a certain section of the politicians and press in British India; although incidentally one might well pause and ponder as to what really is responsible at the bottom for this widespread and sweeping campaign of calumny against the Princes and States—in marked contrast with the days, which several of us are old enough to remember, when any act of the British Government in regard to a Ruler or State was at once made the subject of attack against the British Government, even irrespective of the merits of the case.

Anyhow with a strange and complete disregard of the terms of reference of the Butler Committee, who may consequently decide to take up notice of the States' constructive proposals and Scheme as being outside the terms of their reference—but which the States are putting forward with the object of presenting one complete Scheme, including the machinery proposed for dealing with all matters relating to them—it is, to my knowledge, held by many people in British India that the Princes have only to put forward their proposals for them to be immediately, and forthwith, endorsed and accepted, not only by the Butler Committee, but also by the British Government, both in England and in India. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in the time available to-night to trace, step by step, the various factors, including the policy of the British Government in the past century and more, which has undergone many changes, relating to our States and our Treaties, which led to the Princes ultimately asking for the appointment of the Indian States Committee. That neither the British Government nor the Indian States have had as their objective the placing of definite or permanent "barriers" against the attainment of Self-Government by British India could surely be foreseen without much difficulty by the exercise of a little commonsense. The high officers of the British Government, and particularly those of the Government of India, have been accused, specially by British India, as lamentably lacking in foresight and imagination. Yet if there was any truth in these charges, they must be credited with the wonderful prevision and the strategy of a Napoleon or a Bismarck, in that they must have foreseen more than a hundred years ago—ever since the days of Wellesley, Hastings and Malcolm, when the States have had, from time to time, to struggle for the due preservation and observance of their Treaties and other rights, and on which much interesting and instructive literature is forthcoming dating back to the past century and more. With marvellous foresight and consummate skill such British Statesmen and Officers who, from time to time, even up to very recent days, have talked of the Treaties being obsolete, and no longer binding, and who have been held responsible, wittingly or unwittingly, for making inroads upon the Treaty provisions and other rights of the States, must indeed have clearly foreseen, with undimmed vision, and worked towards a definite end—namely that these very acts of theirs would ultimately lead to the appointment at this juncture of the Butler Committee and to the States putting forward their Scheme for safeguarding the rights of their Governments and subjects, which in itself would ultimately put an end, once and for all, to the attainment of Self-Government by British India!

Whilst the Princes cannot obviously be held responsible for any personal views and suggestions expressed by any individuals, including even individual Princes or Ministers, certain it is, however, that no such instructions, much less authority, were given by the Princes at their meetings at Delhi last Spring, when they empowered the Standing Committee to formulate proposals and to place them in England before the Butler Committee; nor did the Standing Committee, during any of its meetings held from time to time on the subject, including its last meeting in Bombay in April last give any such authority or direction to the Princes proceeding to, or now working in, England.

As a matter of fact, I have in my possession proof positive—if any were really needed—that the Princes of the Standing Committee now in England are primarily paying the most careful attention to this point with a view to ensuring that nothing is officially said or done in the name, or on behalf, of the Chamber of Princes, or its Standing Committee, or indeed on behalf of the Princes of India as a body, which might justly be deemed as placing such "barriers" against the efforts of British India to attain Self-Government. There is a very simple and very good reply to be given to a question often asked—why, if the Princes have nothing to hide, and no secret machinations and conspira-

cies, have not at least the more moderate leaders of British India been taken into confidence in regard to the Scheme and proposals of the Indian States? The answer is because the Scheme and proposals are not yet ready, and because, according to the latest information received from England, they are still being worked out there. Even I myself, though a Member of the Princes' Standing Committee, and a former Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for five years, have not yet seen, and shall not, obviously, be able to see, the Scheme in its final form—because, again I repeat, the Scheme is not yet ready and it is not likely to be ready till almost the last moment before presentation to the Butler Committee, and it will be obvious that such matters are capable of being improved and polished up according as the more time one has and the more one is able to go through the various details. It is for this reason that I am deputing Sir Manubhai Mehta to England and that some other Princes, such as His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and—it is hoped also—His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch, are proceeding to England shortly. Even the Legal Opinion, a document of such vast importance to the States, was not seen by me until several days after it had been presented to the Butler Committee—the reason again being that the Opinion was received in England from the Counsel, to whom it was referred, only just in time for presentation to the Butler Committee. But that does not equally obviously mean any desire on the part of the Princes to keep British India in the dark, nor any lack of confidence in its moderate leaders. Even I myself—one of the Princes themselves—shall not know till after the Scheme has been presented to the Butler Committee, what its exact contents will be, though, of course, I had a good deal of say at our various sittings when we undertook the preliminary work, and when the broad Outlines of the Scheme were discussed and approved in India, including at our last meeting in Bombay in April.

Another point, which should not be lost sight of, is that the Butler Committee's Report is not going to be the end of all things. 'Charity begins at home'; and human nature being what it is, the people in British India are naturally thinking only of themselves. But is it altogether impossible that there may be found something or other in the Butler Committee's Report which might not be to the liking of the Indian States also—although I repeat to-day that the appointment of Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues, taking the personnel of the Committee as constituted, has met with the general approval of the States? Surely the Report and recommendations of the Butler Committee must be considered and dealt with not only by the British Government, but also by the Chamber of Princes as well as its Standing Committee and of course also by the Princes and Governments of Indian States in their individual capacity; and there will thus be plenty of opportunity for everyone to have their say before any final official action could possibly be taken on such report and recommendations.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

At the recent meeting of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow pointed references were made to the Princes' distrust of the British Indian people which was described as imaginary. But what about the unmistakable spirit of hostility, and all the abuse and invective which was hurled, without qualification, and in such a sweeping manner, and the grossly unfair, indiscriminate condemnation of all the Princes of India and their Governments, generally expressed on that occasion, with but a few honourable exceptions? Did the speakers pause to consider whether all that was not likely to force the States to regard that as a foretaste of what is to come when their British Indian brethren attain Swaraj? The only resolution relating to the States which was moved at that Conference—to which resolution I shall again have to allude a little later—was moved in terms unmistakably demonstrating the bitter feelings of the mover. Was it ever taken into consideration whether this was in itself a very tactful way of convincing the Princes of the friendship, sympathy and good-will of British India and of removing their imaginary fears of such fellow-countrymen?

I have before me only the report of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference proceedings which appeared in the "Leader", where great emphasis appears to have been laid by some of the speakers, who asked in effect that the Princes should accept the recommendations of the Nehru Committee relating to the States. In more than one place emphatic references were made to the British Indian leaders having declared their firm resolve to abide by the Princes' Treaties, and to the British Indian leaders being prepared to guarantee their rights and privileges most solemnly and sincerely, and particularly to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, which, it was stated, was assured to the States.

So far so good; but these proposals have to be examined more minutely. In common with my Brother Prince, I gratefully realise and recognise that there are many good men and true in British

India who entertain sincere regard and genuine sympathies for the Indian States, and who would like to see a fair and square deal given to the Indian States, their Princes, Governments and their subjects. On the other hand—to use a term applied to the Princes by the mover of the resolution at Lucknow—all the Princes are happily not "imbeciles" and they do not, and cannot, force that there are many people and political parties, including some prominent men in British India, who have never concealed their hostility to the States or made a secret of their desire to wipe them off the face of the Earth at the first possible opportunity; and, leaving aside all the wild talk, the Princes are never permitted to forget for one moment, from the threats used against them all indiscriminately in the Press and on the platform, in season and out of season, that the Princes and States are foredoomed to disappear, with the logical corollary, that with the Princes' disappearance, the Indian States will be merged in British India. The Princes are well aware that every bad Ruler, and every bad government in an Indian State, are a grave menace not only to the Order of Princes, but to the Indian States as well. For those Rulers who are found wanting in their essential duties towards God and their States and their subjects, I, and at least the majority of my Brother Princes, have not one word to say by way even of extenuation—except perhaps that in at least the majority of such cases the cause will most probably be traced to their faulty upbringing and education, and particularly to the unsuitable and inadequate administrative training imparted to them, for which the blame rests, not so much with the Ruler concerned, but, in the case of minorities, with the Officers of the British Government and of the particular State concerned responsible for the training of the minor Ruler, and in some instances also, of course, with the parents of such Rulers.

And as regards the really bad Rulers, of whom—in spite of allegations of hostile critics—there are happily not many, I am one of those who sincerely hold, as I have often said before, that in view of the menace and discredit which they bring to their entire Order, the sooner such bad Rulers can be made, by every reasonable and legitimate means, to see the error of their ways, and to mend their ways, the better for all concerned. But in regard to the Nehru Committee recommendations and the observations and the resolution passed at the All-Parties Conference we must leave aside, at least for the moment, all personal considerations and questions, and talk in the abstract about the Indian States and it ought not to be difficult for our friends, as well as our critics, to realise that the dictates of prudence and precaution, not to speak of statesmanship, demand that matters of life and death to the States, such as those relating to our Treaties and Sovereign and other rights, cannot be left to mere chance or be dealt with in a vague, happy-go-lucky or haphazard manner; and that the Princes owe it as a clear duty to God, as well as to their States and subjects to see to it as the trustees and custodians of their rights and interests, that any arrangements that they may make or agree to as regards the future—whether with the British Government or with the future Commonwealth of India—are such as will in no way jeopardise the precious heritage, and the sword-arm of their Ancestors, and the valour, loyalty and devotion of their subjects, built up for them and which has been handed down to them, from generation to generation, at the cost of much precious blood and treasure.

A careful examination is therefore called for of the offer made to the Indian States by the Nehru Committee and All-Parties Conference with a view to seeing as to whether or not they adequately guarantee and safeguard the interests of the States or whether something more definite is not required in the shape of Treaties or Covenants and other more formal, binding and irrevocable pacts and pledges.

NEHRU RECOMMENDATIONS.

According to the recommendations of the Nehru Committee:—
"The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligations towards, the Indian States, arising out of the Treaties, or otherwise, as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and discharged."

This recommendation was endorsed at the Lucknow Conference and it will thus be observed that, apparently without any regard whatsoever for the true constitutional position of the Princes and States and of their Treaties and other rights, the claim has been made, and accepted, on behalf of the future Commonwealth of India to exercise the same powers and functions and all the rights which the Government of India has hitherto, rightly or wrongly, exercised. It cannot be that, with some of the most prominent men and distinguished lawyers in British India of the ability and calibre of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the Committee, some obvious points connected with the above had altogether escaped their attention. In the circumstances, it is not strange that there are some obvious and glaring omissions and that those phrasesology has been used in regard to making such a wide claim and provision? If that is so, would it not be unreasonable if the States came to the conclusion that all that was the result probably of a compromise made perhaps to satisfy all parties and schools of political thought represented in the Nehru Com-

mittee as well as at the Lucknow Conference?

WHAT OF RIGHTS OF STATES?

And I would proceed to ask what about the claims and complaint of the States dating back to a good many years that, through whatever causes, there have, in fact, been numerous cases, not confined to any particular States or areas, of clear and definite infringement of the Treaties and other rights of the States? And in this connection what about the official admissions by the Imperial Government, including the Government of India, made in various documents and speeches on the most formal occasions, in regard to such claims and grievances of the States? For instance, in one such formal and official speech, after referring to the course leading to the development of political doctrine, and citing some of the more salient instances in which changes had adversely affected the States or in other words where inroads had thus been made on the Treaties of the States it was only a short time ago stated by no less a personage than the Viceroy and Governor-General of India that it could not be denied that the Treaty position of the States had been affected and that a body of usage, in some cases arbitrary, but always benevolent, had insensibly come into being. If the British Government of India on their own admission have thus been responsible with however benevolent intentions for the infringement of such Treaties, is it, or is it not, permissible to ask on what possible moral, legal or constitutional grounds can a continuance of similar infringement on the part of the future Commonwealth of India and consequently a continuance of injustice to the States, be justified? And how can such arbitrary political practice or usage, etc., which is presumably what is meant by the term "or otherwise", in which the States have no voice, be claimed as a basis for the future Commonwealth of India for the exercise of such rights and relations with the States? It is to get such matters put right even under the present form of Government that the Princes have been working for some years past and for which purpose, amongst others, they have asked for a careful examination of their constitutional position and relations vis-à-vis the Paramount Power; and surely it is all to the good that these should be thoroughly thrashed out and clearly defined and accepted on all hands, which must make the matter much simpler for the future Commonwealth of India also. It is also on this most important aspect of the Princes' case that the Princes and their advisers have been engaged in England, and in regard to which the Opinion of some of the most eminent Counsel in England has, as I have already said, been obtained; and such matters, it will be obvious, cannot be disposed of by hasty and arbitrary pronouncements or expressions of opinion of a personal nature, or by quibbles. The matters involved are of far too great moment to the States to be treated with such levity.

Nor can individual expressions of opinion, or the utter dicta of former Secretaries of State for India, Viceroy or other Officials of the British Government or any one else, however eminent their position, some of which have been alluded to in the Nehru Committee's Report, by themselves in absence of legal or moral sanction alter constitutional and legal facts or the real status and position of the States; and obviously two wrongs cannot make one right.

It, therefore, follows that, if any powers and functions enjoyed and exercised by the Government of India at present are constitutionally and legally wrong, and therefore opposed to the Treaties and the other indisputable rights of the States, their continuance, merely because such powers and functions had in the past, or so far, been exercised by the Government of India or any one else, cannot assuredly make it legally justifiable or morally right for the future Commonwealth to continue, or to claim, to exercise such supposed rights, powers and functions. But perhaps here again there has been lack of clear thinking and clear definition.

TWO WRONGS WON'T MAKE ONE RIGHT.

In support of the statements at the Lucknow Conference to the effect that the Princes should have no hesitation in accepting the recommendations of the Nehru Committee and the resolution of the All-Parties Conference, some of the speakers advanced certain arguments which it is also necessary to examine, although I do not accept responsibility for the statements, nor is it necessary for me here to accept, or refuse, the correctness thereof. One speaker said that he "refused" to believe that Indian Princes were happy under the present domination by the British; and yet immediately afterwards was further argued that if the Princes had so far borne the autocratic rule of foreigners, why should they now fight shy to entrust themselves to the Indian democracy and that the Princes could not fare worse at the hands of Indians than they did now with Britishers. It was further argued that as the Princes had grievances of their own against the Government of India, they should now try the new system which was desired to be inaugurated. Here again, would not the States be justified in holding that two wrongs make one right; that if the States had felt the full weight of the autocratic rule of foreign bureaucracy, they should now entrust themselves to the autocratic rule of, and domination by, their brethren of Indian democracy; and that as we could not fare worse at the hands of this Indian democracy than we were faring at the hands of the "Britishers", that we should be content to put up with the same. As the "Leader" has fairly and aptly put it in a recent article, the Princes, like the people in British India, also aspire to greater freedom; but whilst full provision has been made for the as-

(Continued on next page.)

NEHRU REPORT UNACCEPTABLE TO PRINCES.

(Continued from page 9.)

pirations of British India in the Report and Draft Convention of the Nehru Committee and the Lucknow Conference, the Indian States are apparently asked to be satisfied and to continue for ever with things as they are, regardless of the rights and wrongs of the case, or the provisions of their Treaties, and regardless also of the universal, and natural, desire, and the right, of all human beings and bodies, to exist, and to live their own lives, and to work out their own destinies, without encroachment, menace, anxiety or vexation. Surely further comment is uncalled for. And this is what the so-called representatives of the Indian States at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow have apparently also given their blessings to. I confess that my ideal and those of the Princes and States generally as regards the future of our States is that we too should progress, and that our Governments and subjects also should enjoy the fullest freedom and internal autonomy, just as desired and demanded for the various British Indian Provinces. But, after all, we Princes are "intolerable autocrats" and the democratic subjects of the States present at the Conference apparently were content that they as well as their fellow subjects should remain in "perpetual" bondage and "slavery," and under the domination even of the Commonwealth of India.

Turning now to the provision in the Nehru Committee Report for a Supreme Court, which runs as follows:—

"In case of any difference between the Commonwealth and any Indian State on any matter arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents, the Governor-General-in-Council, may with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision."

I would like to point out that under such a provision, a reference to the Supreme Court in case of difference of opinion is not compulsory, but merely discretionary—such discretion being left to the Governor-General-in-Council, and further that only matters "arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents" can be thus referred to the Supreme Court. But what about the fiscal and such other justiciable matters, which do not necessarily arise out of Treaties, Engagements, Sanads or similar other documents? Surely such matters, in their own way, are of no less importance to the Governments and subjects of our States than matters affecting our Treaty rights and other questions governing our political relations. Are the States and their subjects to be perpetually doomed to suffer from such grave disabilities and to receive the same unequal and unjust treatment under the Commonwealth of India as they have hitherto, or is it because we are not to fare worse at the hands of the Indian Commonwealth than we do now with Britishers that it has not been found necessary to make any specific provisions, much less to give any specific statutory guarantees and safeguards and safeguards to the States on the fiscal and economic side as well?

For a further consideration of this no less important point, as one has to go back a bit, which makes it necessary to ask how far the British Indian Legislature and the British Indians have so far championed the just fiscal interests of the Indian States and their subjects; and specially so whenever

there has been a conflict between the economic interests of British India and those of the States; and finally, again with a few honourable exceptions, would it be rude to ask what real sympathy, interest, grasp, or knowledge has been displayed as regards the Indian States' affairs by the Indian Members of the various Governments in British India? Can the States, who are asked to try the new system of domination and rule over them by the Indian democracy, be seriously expected to take a plunge in the dark and to commit their States and their subjects irrevocably, and without retrieve, without at least satisfying themselves that they will be sure of getting justice, under proper and adequate, guarantees and safeguards, as regards their legitimate rights and claims?

Furthermore, according to the Nehru Committee's recommendations, endorsed also at the Lucknow Conference, the right has also been claimed, and accepted, for the Commonwealth of India to act both as Judges and parties in matters of conflict of interests between British India and the States, which is one of the serious disabilities of, and one of the important objections which the Princes have to, the present system whereby the present Government of India deal with such disputes.

Nothing is farther from my intention than to doubt the sincerity and honesty of purpose of those genuine British Indian friends, who expressed their sincere and solemn determination to guarantee the rights and privileges of the States and who desired to see the States fairly and equitably treated. But one cannot altogether ignore the marked spirit, and feeling, of hostility displayed, apparently by the majority of the speakers, at Lucknow, if the Press reports are complete and correct, apparently the exception of only two of the more prominent Leaders—the venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Dr. Ansari—who expressed their true sympathy with the States and tried to stop the scurrilous attacks made on and the stabs in the back given to the Rulers of the States, who were neither present nor represented at that Conference.

And is it not further pertinent to ask why, amongst the numerous resolutions that were passed at Lucknow, there was only one resolution relating to the States, and that too the one with which I have already dealt at length? There was for instance an amendment moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Declaration of Rights, guaranteeing all titles in private and personal property, lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth; and there was another amendment, moved again by the learned Panditji, enjoining upon the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make suitable laws for ensuring a fair rent and fixity of tenure to agricultural tenants. Will not the States be entitled to ask why—when it has been proposed that the States must form part of the future Indian Constitution and that they cannot be separated from the rest of India, and why when it is claimed for the Commonwealth that it shall enjoy political relations with the States and that it shall exercise, and enjoy all rights, powers, and functions relating to the Indian States—nothing whatsoever has been provided for the States in the Declaration of Rights and why when, as is quite just and right, all titles in private and personal property lawfully acquired are guaranteed and why, as is equally meet and proper, when the Parliament of the Commonwealth is by law enjoined to ensure fair rent and fixity of tenure to agricultural tenants, no resolution moved, nor any direction given to the Nehru Committee, and why nothing whatsoever was specifically provided as regards the strict and scrupulous observance of the Treaties, and the Sovereign and other rights of the States, which cannot in any sense be held to be less important than private and personal property lawfully acquired? And would not the States be justified if, in view of all these circumstances, they came to the conclusion that they have received far less consideration and attention than was their legitimate due at every step and that, except where it suited the purpose of British India, the Indian States and their subjects have been practically ignored?

As another test of the measure of the real sympathy extended to the States in regard to their legitimate dues and aspirations, did any one of Lucknow stand up for the States and refer, for instance, to the Proclamation of the Great Queen Victoria—as much a Magna Charta, if its injunctions are faithfully followed, for the Indian States, as it was, at least till recently, regarded for British India—and how many people stood up and said at that Conference that it was up to the people of British India, as well as to its future Commonwealth, to give the most specific and definite guarantees to the Indian States to honour the provisions of their Treaties and of the Proclamations of Queen Victoria and other successive British Sovereigns, including that of His present Imperial Majesty who was graciously pleased quite recently to give the following further pledge and assurance to the Princes and States of India:—

"In my former Proclamation I repeated the assurance given on many occasions, by My Royal Predecessors and Myself of My determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains inviolate and invariable."

I think I have said more than is sufficient to disprove these baseless allegations and charges against the Princes which I trust will be found also to answer the direct question put by the "Leader" in its sympathetic and broad-minded article, to which I alluded a little while ago. The "Leader" asked the Princes to make up their minds as to whether their interests lie in allying themselves with the forces of reaction or of progress; and it concludes by saying that the Princes will be judged by their acts and not their professions.

I am sure the Princes and States ask for nothing better and for nothing more. As I have already explained, there is, and there can be, no question of the Princes allying themselves with any forces of reaction. They have in the past—and specially in the last 11 years from the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford. Reforms—clearly and definitely arraigned themselves on the side of the forces of progress. All therefore that I need say further here to British India is—"Suspend judgment till the Scheme of the Princes is published; and do not get unnecessarily excited or alarmed." Time alone can prove the real state of affairs; and there is not much longer now to wait; nor, in view of what I have also said to-night, need there be any danger in any quarters of the States "stealing a march" over British India during the next few weeks.

(To Be Continued.)

GLORY OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from Page 6.)

temples and Gopurams stretching from the 3rd century B. C. to 18th century A.D., I can see the spiritual India in her changing and scintillating moods of transcendental intuitions creating conceptions of beauty, love, wisdom, power and grandeur not equalled in any country of the world. So to really understand a temple at Khajuraho, or of Konarak Mount Abu or Bengal one must throw away his spectacles of dry Western Intellectualism and live the old India again of calm deep meditation. These crystallized and embodied spiritual visions are so many, so different in meaning and significance. One denotes rock like stability with power of "Vishnu" another the delicacy, ornate beauty and lovely harmony of "Uma," another again breathes the white purity and bushy sublimity of "Shiva," lost in meditation, and perhaps a fourth combine all these aspects and simply take your breath away by the very stupendousness of its mighty synthetic creation. Whatever the type each is a complete whole giving a deep spiritual experience caught by the architect in the very depth of a trance of creative "Ananda." They are so many spiritual symbols expressing the divine in bricks of stone. The author says, "These temples rising from a broad base tapering higher and higher and culminating in a point is symbolical of solid matter becoming subtler and subtler and ultimately merging in the divine." They may also stand for the reverse symbol of the subtlest supreme Truth unfolding itself plane after plane for its complete and perfect manifestation in concrete matter. That has always been the burden of India's song—the expression of the divine in man and on the earth.

NO LIQUOR SHOP IN SITARAM BUILDING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We the Mahomedans are much thankful to the Minister of Excise and Forest and the Excise Commissioner for paying their kind attention to the representation made to them by the Muslims of Bombay protesting against the granting of license for opening a wine shop in the Sitaram building or transferring the license of the wine shop from other place to the Sitaram Building and for refusing the grant of such license or transfer and we hope in future also religious feelings of the Muslims in this matter will be respected, because the mosque and the darga of the Pedrushta Vali is very near this building and there is also an Arabic Madrasa for teaching Kurran in the Sitaram Building.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. SHEALLI,
H. BAPOO,
OSMAN CASSIM CHHOTANI.

INDIAN WOMEN'S PROGRESS

"WAR BRINGS ABOUT A TURNING POINT."

SIR. D. TATA AT COPENHAGEN.

The following is a translation of an interview with Sir Dorabji Tata published in the "Morgenbladet" of Copenhagen, on August 7:—

The Indian industrial magnate Sir Dorabji Tata has been travelling for his health in America, Switzerland and England; and at present is seeking health at Skodsborg Badesanatorium. He has been away from home for 14 months and expects to be back in India in November.

Standing outside the rooms where he is staying, is an Indian servant looking as if he had come out of "The Thousand and one Nights," with long coat and a gorgeous turban glittering with golden stripes. He stands respectfully on his feet with crossed arms and greets us with a deep bow. A slim young Indian receives us—it is the Secretary—and conducts us into the presence of Sir Dorabji who quickly rises from his writing-table and extends his hand to us. His complexion is light, his hair nearly white and he is clothed in a dark blue coat with shining brass buttons and light trousers; from behind a pair of big spectacles sparkle a couple of kind and intelligent brown eyes; and he speaks the most perfect and beautiful English.

The Secretary takes his place behind him and takes notes. The private physician, who also is an Indian, takes a seat beside him. Behind a Portiere in the next room we now and then hear Lady Tata in conversation with her Danish femme-de-chambre. This completes the Indian entourage. There is also an English valet, and a Danish interpreter assists at out-ings.

And what is it that you want to know? Sir Dorabji questions and looks as if he was really interested very much in being interviewed.

GANDHI MOVEMENT.

Well, to begin with, we would like to know for sure, if the Gandhi movement still continues to be an important movement?

Well, to tell you the truth, I am not a politician, but I can tell you this much, that Mr. Gandhi does not now count for as much as he used to. Of course, he has still great influence over the masses, but that is on account of his saintly life and his personality. He is an idealist, a dreamer and has failed to convince as a politician, because he is not practical.

What is the motive spirit of the great railroad strikes? Was it political or merely a question of wages?

I am afraid that there is more Bolshevism at the back of it than real grievances. It is not the workers themselves who are really discontented, but there are others at their back who urge them on for their own purposes.

A MODEL TOWN FOR WORKERS.

Are there many workers in India? we ask.

My firm and the companies I preside over pride themselves on the fact that we—as far as I know—are one of the most considerate employers of labour in the whole of India and look well after our workers. In all our companies we have I believe, a working-force of more than 150,000 persons, and we provide them with schools, houses, doctors, medicine and other welfare work. We have also a model town for 40,000 workers in our iron-works with co-operative credit system, gymnasiums, yes, everything that you can think of, even moving pictures and all sorts of sports and recreations.

My firm is interested in amongst other things, in big iron and steel works five to six textile factories, cement factories, great hydro-electric works, creating power from water and furnishing the whole district of Bombay with light and powers for driving factories, railways, tramways, etc.

We throw in a little question. Is India so far advanced that they use electricity for cooking and receive as answer: Oh yes, but only in very few houses.

Everything practical which is now being done arises from ideas and thoughts imported from Europe, adds Sir Dorabji, and now he speaks more slowly and distinctly as if he wants us to understand clearly. European in past ages used to learn from us; we were philosophical thinkers, but not practical men. Now we are learning from Europe and we are advancing very quickly. I claim that our firm's industrial undertakings here, perhaps, as a whole the largest in the whole of the British Empire, as we are concerned with so many different kinds of industries. Everything goes round in a cycle and we Indians hope that the time will come round again when we may teach Europe something of the higher things of life, when the wheel rotates.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

What is the position of women in your country? we questioned.

Then the curtain—gripped by a firm hand—is drawn so far aside that we could just see Lady Tata's charming dark

How Virol builds for LIFE



Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD



Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL



Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.

AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

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VIROL THE FOOD OF LIFE

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head in a cloud of light red silk.

Tell me, she says, and smiling with a beautiful smile what is the name of the representative of the Danish Women's National Council? I met her in Geneva last year and liked her very much, and would like to meet her again.

It is Miss Henni Forchhammer.

Yes, yes, now I remember.

Then we are informed that Lady Tata belongs to the Indian women's movement as one of the leaders, and has taken deep interest in the International Council of Women's Congress in Geneva, and also that the War had brought about a turning point in women's life in India. They were kept back until now, but at present they are coming forward rapidly. "That is so," said Sir Dorabji; "slowly but surely they are beginning to show a growing interest in the social betterment of their sisters."

Are all the Indian women as slim as the pictures from that country make us believe?

No, not all, but the working women are very graceful; that comes from having several pots full of water on their heads, and the upward thrust gives them a graceful carriage.

Sir Dorabji here springs to his feet and shows with his hands how they balance the burden on their heads, which habit surely gives grace to the figure.

The better class of women live in seclusion "behind the veil," some of them are inclined to be stout, because they never take any exercise and are brought up in luxury.

POLYGAMY.

Is polygamy common with you? Well this is on the whole perhaps an economical question. It costs considerably to maintain several wives, and as nearly all India is poor few can afford to marry more than one wife.

Our people, the Parsees, are the descendants of the ancient Persians, who were driven from Persia about 1300 years ago—my name for instance is an old Persian one, an Indian corruption of Darins. We as a race practice monogamy. We are an enterprising people, quick to take up new ideas, as we have brought energy with us from our original Home-land.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH.

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate. Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS. Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. Genuine Dewsitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

In answer to our question Sir Dorabji said that he noticed that the women in this country are mostly flaxen-haired and wondered if their eyesight was bad, because he had seen so many wearing spectacles. As to bobbing and shingling in India, he replied they are beginning to do the same.

And you do not like that? Sir Dorabji makes a quick repulsive movement with his hand—he does not like this indeed, and Lady Tata agrees still more emphatically.

And have you noticed that the country round about here is very green?

Yes green and fresh. But you must not suppose that India is barren or dry. We too have our beauty spots. We have all sorts of climates and can grow most things which you can in Europe. But what I have specially noticed—I am a great lover of flowers—is that, round about here there are most wonderful roses blooming in abundance. Denmark seems to be a land of flower; of all kinds which are familiar to me.

Well we bid farewell and are conveyed to the door by the Secretary. The servant out in the hall crosses his arms and bows deeply. We leave behind us the little charming vision of India and find that the Danish reality is very dull, almost colourless and uninspiring.

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PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

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The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

"Riyasat" writes:—Since the arrival of Rai Bahadur Diwan Gayan Nath as Administrator of Nabha, the accounts have been subjected to a thorough auditing. It is now found out that a sum bordering on 50 lakhs of rupees is not to be accounted for. In other words, it means that if the management of the State were ably carried on, there would have been a surplus of 50 lakhs during the last five years.

In honour of the birthday of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal, the following titles are announced:—"Aq Qadr" has been conferred on Maulavi Abdul Ghafar, Secretary, Legal Department, "Mir Dabir" on Maulavi Shukrullah, Revenue Secretary, "Wala Qadr" on Shuja'at Muhammad Khan, "Diwan-ul-Insha" on Pandit Brij Mohan Lal, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, "Bahadur" on Munshi Abdul Basit Khan, District Magistrate, Bhopal City, "Rai" on Seth Mulechand Lalwani, Hon. Magistrate, Bhopal. In addition to this Rs. 30,000 have been remitted in connection with house-tax, while eleven persons, including Miyan Muhammad Qasim, Thakur Karan Singh, Lala Malek Raj, Seth Brij Mohan Das, Seth Misri Mal and others, have been the recipients of "Parwanagi-e-Khas." This honour entitles the holders thereof to make direct representations to the Nawab Sahib. They have also been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act and will also be eligible for all Government functions. — "Jarida-e-Government-e-Bhopal."

A Committee has been formed under the presidency of Sheikh Mustafa Muraghi to suggest reforms for being introduced into the University of Al-Azhar. — "Hamdard."

LATIN SCRIPT IN TURKEY.

The Majlis-e-Tasis of Syria is making preparations for sending a deputation to Western countries with a view to explaining the programme of the Society and gaining the sympathies of the foreign countries towards the aspirations of the Syrians. — "Hamdard."

All proposals which are submitted to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha for his sanction, are by order written in Latin script. Another important work which is being contemplated is the republication of all important books in the Latin script. — "Hamdard."

"Al Makhadana" writes to say that for some time past Turkey is passing through excessive heat so much so that a student in a college of agriculture swooned who, in spite of every effort to revive him, could not recover from the attack of heat. Several women have become mad as a result of the heat-wave. — "Hamdard."

The Grand Mufti performed the opening ceremony of the Masjid-e-Aqra to-day (29th August) before a large congregation consisting of about 20,000 persons. Amir Abdullah was one of those present. The Mosque was closed to public worship for about 4 years during which the repairs of the buildings were effected. In all 67,000 British pounds have been spent on the repairs. — "Hamdard."

Nawab Sadr Yar Jang Bahadur Ma-ulana Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani visited, on the 10th instant, the Madrasa-e-Shams-ul-Uloom, Badayun, by order of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The trustees of the school presented an address of welcome to the Nawab who in his reply expressed his satisfaction at the condition and curriculum of the school. — "Hamdard."

THE NEHRU REPORT.

"The spirit of caution and impartiality in which the Nehru Committee's Report is prepared, demands that it should not be recklessly criticised simply because it contains some drawbacks and omissions. The good intentions of the framers of the Report should be re-emphasized in this way that every criticism should be based on impartiality and generosity. The critics of the Report should bear in mind that ill-balanced criticisms always produces a reaction and instead of bringing about any reform thereby, strong differences are created. The Report of the Nehru Committee is a living proof of the fact that no other group of persons could be better fitted for the work than Pandit Motilal Nehru and his co-workers. The Report presents a Constitution which safeguards fully the rights of all the communities. The draft Constitution is thus the best and what is now required is that the entire Report should be considered in a sympathetic manner and that such a valuable Report should not be destroyed. We are sorry to notice that some of our Muslim contemporaries have overlooked this important principle enunciated above and have, instead, started a newspaper campaign against such portions of the Report which could be set right effecting partial amendments here and there. We want to remind our Muslim contemporaries that separate electorates are not an end in themselves; they are only a means to safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans. But if this object is fulfilled in other ways, then what harm is there in giving them up? Therefore, we should not waste the words 'separate electorates', but

should direct our efforts towards securing the real spirit for which separate electorates had come into being. Our controversy should not revolve round words but round real ends in view. Then there will be no fear of any damage being done to national interests." — "Hamdard."

A Russian Trade Deputation has reached Yemen. The Deputation will be the guest of the Imam and will return to Russia after all the trade goods are disposed of. — "Hamdard."

"Nigar" refers to the various Reforms that are being introduced in Afghanistan after Their Majesties' return from the European tour and hopes that they will prove auspicious not only for Afghanistan but for the whole East.

An Afghan Deputation had gone to Russia long ago with the purpose of concluding a trade agreement with the Russian Government. The Deputation has now returned and the results are said to have been very wholesome. — "Hamdard."

"One of the most important recommendations made by the Nehru Committee is that the same sort of responsible Government should be established in India which is obtaining in Canada, South Africa, Australia and other Dominions. This is the first time in the history of Indian agitation for freedom when all the different communities and political parties of the country have made a unanimous demand for a complete responsible Government. There is not a single individual who does not support this demand. And if the British statesmen are not devoid of foresight, then they should at once concede to it." — "Akali."

HAJJ FACILITIES

SETH H. A. HAROON'S MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Below are given extracts from the speech delivered by Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., at the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Resolution, re: the appointment of a Committee to enquire about the Hajj facilities:—

Sir, I rise to move the Resolution that stands in my name. It runs as follows:—

"This Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council that a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials Muslims, with a clear non-official majority be appointed to hold an open enquiry and take evidence, with a view to investigate the entire question of the facilities for pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi Ports, the duties and powers of the Protectors of Pilgrims and the Hajj Committee, and all matters pertaining to the pilgrim traffic, and to make the necessary recommendations for providing better arrangements for the pilgrims and mitigating their hardships and inconveniences."

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Nawab Sadr Yar Jang Bahadur Ma-ulana Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani visited, on the 10th instant, the Madrasa-e-Shams-ul-Uloom, Badayun, by order of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The trustees of the school presented an address of welcome to the Nawab who in his reply expressed his satisfaction at the condition and curriculum of the school. — "Hamdard."

THE NEHRU REPORT.

"The spirit of caution and impartiality in which the Nehru Committee's Report is prepared, demands that it should not be recklessly criticised simply because it contains some drawbacks and omissions. The good intentions of the framers of the Report should be re-emphasized in this way that every criticism should be based on impartiality and generosity. The critics of the Report should bear in mind that ill-balanced criticisms always produces a reaction and instead of bringing about any reform thereby, strong differences are created. The Report of the Nehru Committee is a living proof of the fact that no other group of persons could be better fitted for the work than Pandit Motilal Nehru and his co-workers. The Report presents a Constitution which safeguards fully the rights of all the communities. The draft Constitution is thus the best and what is now required is that the entire Report should be considered in a sympathetic manner and that such a valuable Report should not be destroyed. We are sorry to notice that some of our Muslim contemporaries have overlooked this important principle enunciated above and have, instead, started a newspaper campaign against such portions of the Report which could be set right effecting partial amendments here and there. We want to remind our Muslim contemporaries that separate electorates are not an end in themselves; they are only a means to safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans. But if this object is fulfilled in other ways, then what harm is there in giving them up? Therefore, we should not waste the words 'separate electorates', but

should direct our efforts towards securing the real spirit for which separate electorates had come into being. Our controversy should not revolve round words but round real ends in view. Then there will be no fear of any damage being done to national interests." — "Hamdard."

A Russian Trade Deputation has reached Yemen. The Deputation will be the guest of the Imam and will return to Russia after all the trade goods are disposed of. — "Hamdard."

"Nigar" refers to the various Reforms that are being introduced in Afghanistan after Their Majesties' return from the European tour and hopes that they will prove auspicious not only for Afghanistan but for the whole East.

An Afghan Deputation had gone to Russia long ago with the purpose of concluding a trade agreement with the Russian Government. The Deputation has now returned and the results are said to have been very wholesome. — "Hamdard."

"One of the most important recommendations made by the Nehru Committee is that the same sort of responsible Government should be established in India which is obtaining in Canada, South Africa, Australia and other Dominions. This is the first time in the history of Indian agitation for freedom when all the different communities and political parties of the country have made a unanimous demand for a complete responsible Government. There is not a single individual who does not support this demand. And if the British statesmen are not devoid of foresight, then they should at once concede to it." — "Akali."

HARDSHIP IN THE SHIPS.

As regards space, I beg to submit that the pilgrims sit on board of such vessels in greater number than the accommodation is set apart for them. Good quality Hajis do not find seat even to sit. It also happens that

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sharp and well-versed people go and monopolize a lot of space and the other poor and ignorant people go about begging for a little space and no one listens to them.

Under the present arrangement, the 'luggage' of the pilgrims is so mixed up that several Hajis do not find their luggage and consequently have to beg their daily bread in the ship.

There is general complaint that no attention is paid to the cleanliness, proper ventilation, lights, etc., in the holds where most of the Hajis are packed up. According to rules some space in the ship is allowed for the pilgrims for rest, fresh air, but it generally happens that that space is also occupied by the pilgrims. When a complaint from the members of the Committee is made to the Captain of the ship, he replies that he is powerless and he cannot fight with the Hajis.

There is no Mahomedan Hindustani shop or contractor in the ship to sell bread, butter, mutton, tea, etc., at reasonable price. The first few days most of the Hajis get sea-sick and are not fit to prepare anything for themselves and thus go without food for a number of days. The ships convey no stock of ice and aerated waters in sufficient quantity.

The fuel wood supplied to the Hajis is sometimes damp and thick. The trouble of breaking it and getting it dried is very great. In the ship, sweet water is not freely distributed, and there is great scarcity of it. Besides about 1,200 pilgrims or so get sweet water at one place and at a limited time which causes great trouble to the pilgrims.

LACK OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Latrines and bath-rooms are not in sufficient numbers and generally there is no light in them. Females are provided no separate latrines. There has been a complaint regarding the manner in which the dead pilgrims (both males and females) are, under the present arrangements, thrown out into the sea.

After referring to the questions of disinfection, medical inspection, thefts taking place at Kamran, and hardships of the pilgrims at Kamran, the speaker continued:—

Pilgrim Camps:—The question of the pilgrim camps at the various pilgrim centres is very important. I have sufficient experience of the pilgrim camp at Karachi and I can say that there is much to be done there for the facilities of the pilgrims with regard to accommodation, sanitation, medical arrangement, issuing of passports, inoculation, water arrangement, etc.

HAJJ COMMITTEES.

At present it is not known what the duties, powers and responsibilities of the members of the Hajj Committees are, and in absence of it the Hajj Committee members can do no practical good to the pilgrims. Unless the question of the Hajj Committees is thoroughly reconsidered no good will come out from their appointment. It is therefore necessary that the

question of the formation of the Hajj Committees should be reconsidered and the duties of such Hajj Committees be properly defined by some rules and regulations.

Other Governments have their special arrangements for their pilgrims at Jeddah regarding protection, medicines and other necessities of the pilgrims. Similarly there should be a special department on behalf of the Indian Government at Jeddah to look after the convenience of the pilgrims.

Concluding the speaker said:—"I am quite sure, that constituted as I suggest the Committee should be, the vexed question of the hardships of the Hajj pilgrims will be solved in a manner which is likely to result in the best interests of India. With these words I commend this resolution to the unanimous acceptance of this House."

'STUNTING' MISS SAVIDGE, VARIETY ARTISTS PROTEST

"The possibility of Miss Irene Savidge being stunted as a music-hall artist" was the subject of a strong protest at the meeting of the Variety Artists' Federation.

A resolution—referring to the matter in the words quoted above—stated that:

The General Council and Executive Committee of the Federation records its strongest disapproval that the music-hall stage should be used as an exploitation ground for people with no stage experience and whose only opportunity to pose thereon arises from the notoriety in recent proceedings, and in the name of the Federation, protests that engagements of this kind should be foisted upon the British public as entertainments.

"NOT THE MUSIC-HALL STAGE."

Mrs. Savidge told a reporter that there was no question of her daughter going on the music-hall stage, but that she had received several offers concerning the "legitimate" stage.

The matter had been placed in the hands of their solicitors.

Mr. Syrett, Miss Savidge's solicitor, referring to the resolution of the Variety Artists' Federation, said to a reporter: "I do not see that this statement concerns us at all. Miss Savidge will not appear on the music-halls, I speak before having read this resolution but I am not sure, after that resolution, that she may not appear. Certainly, however, Miss Savidge has no present intention of appearing on the music-hall stage."

"The position is this: We have been approached by a person anxious for Miss Savidge to go on the 'legitimate' stage. Negotiations are pending, but nothing has been settled."

Mr. Clifford Hamilton, ex producer, who runs touring companies, said he had approached Miss Savidge with a view to her appearing on the stage. "By to-morrow I hope to have something definite to disclose. I cannot discuss what kind of play Miss Savidge may appear in, or where."

WHERE ARE THE DEAD? "THE FINITE KNOWS NOTHING OF THE INFINITE"

Reviewing the famous "Daily News" articles which are published in book form, A. G. Gardiner writes:

In the republication in book form of the remarkable symposium recently contributed to the "Daily News" the original title has been preserved, although the argument as it developed largely disregarded the question asked and resolved itself into a discussion of the abstract question of immortality.

With few exceptions the writers ignore the question "Where are the Dead?" as negligible, almost irrelevant.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, it is true, tells us with much particularity of life "on the other side", its homely occupations, its activities, and its relaxations, but it is life lived in the immaterial without a local habitation or a name.

Dr. Arendzen also describes with great precision the rewards of heaven and the penalties of hell, but he adds that neither hell nor heaven can be located because their place has not been "revealed."

DISAPPEARANCE OF HELL

For the rest the question is ignored. This is the first significant fact that issues from the controversy. The antiquated geographical conception of the universe as (in Dean Inge's phrase) "a three-storied building consisting of heaven, the abode of God, the angels and beatified spirits; an earth; and the infernal regions" has become so unthinkable in the light of modern science that it is dismissed as no longer worth discussion.

And with the disappearance of hell as a place has gone hell as a function. Nothing is more remarkable in this discussion than the silence preserved in regard to the savage doctrine of eternal punishment.

Again with the exception of Dr. Arendzen, not one of the writers, lay or clerical, makes any serious allusion to a belief which played so formidable a part in the teaching of the Church, both Catholic and Protestant, until the quite recent past.

ETERNAL TORMENT

Even Dr. Arendzen equivocates. The unrepentant and deliberate sinners will enter on death into "unending suffering" inflicted on them from without by some agency which is called fire. But this fire is, of course, not identical with that in our grates, yet it is some dread reality the tormenting influence of which the lost eternally undergo.

The concession does not promise any mitigation of suffering, but it does represent a faint attempt to reconcile the rigours of eternal punishment with the current of modern thought.

There is another aspect of the controversy which shows how complete the breach is with the past. The redress of the inequalities of this life has been assumed to furnish the most convincing argument for a future life.

The promise of that redress was a consolation to those who suffered wrong and a terror to the evil doer. The accounts of this life would be made up in the next and the distribution of rewards and punishments would be in strict accord with our behaviour on earth.

This belief was held to be necessary both to explain the cruelties of existence and to serve as a moral discipline without which society would be disintegrated.

But this argument for survival is, again, conspicuously absent from the discussion. Even so orthodox a Catholic as Mr. Bellie dismisses it almost contemptuously. "The idea," he says, "that a belief in immortality is a consolation... is worthless for intellectual conviction... It would be a consolation to an embittered man to foster the illusion that he was about to inherit a fortune, but he does well to avoid such self-deception."

He is at issue with Dr. Arendzen on this point, for the latter insists that the future life will vindicate the law of justice outraged in this, and that it will be well with those who do well and ill with those who do ill.

WRONGS MADE RIGHT

But leaving these two Catholic polemists to compose their own difference, it remains true that in the discussion gene-

rally there is no disposition to rest the case for immortality on the belief that the next life will redress the wrongs of this by a carefully equated system of punishments and rewards.

Finally, it is noticeable that the argument turns little upon revelation. Although the contributors include many of the most distinguished leaders of the various Christian denominations the controversy is singularly free both from appeals to authority and from purely theological considerations.

With the exception of Mr. Chesterton's boisterous going of the Bishop of Birmingham there is no tendency to indulge in propaganda, and the arguments put forward on both sides would be as appropriate and as intelligible in a Buddhist community as in a Christian community.

The question discussed is not whether immortality as an article of the Christian faith is credible, but whether immortality as a human attribute is credible.

If there is dogmatism in the discussion it proceeds rather from the negative side than the positive.

Sir Arthur Keith and Professor Julian Huxley state the case for the purely material view of human life with characteristic force and logic.

There is nothing in life but the working of the automatic laws of nature. Spirit and matter are physiologically inseparable. When the matter decays the spirit that informs it evaporates. There is survival of a sort, but it is not the survival of personality.

Sir Arthur admits immortality in the race. Professor Huxley concedes that, just as material energy is indestructible, so the spiritual energies of the dead may pass into other forms, and Mr. Arnold Bennett sees the matter of life combining and re-combining in never-ending sequence. But individual, personal, conscious survival after death is not conceivable in the light of the irrefutable facts of science.

But there are heresies even in the scientific Church, and Sir Oliver Lodge, who has done as much as anyone to merge the wonders of physical science into the realm of the immaterial, sees personality altogether independent of the matter through which it functions and indisputably enduring after that matter has decayed. It is not matter but ether which is the source of energy of life, and the etheric existence survives when the envelope of earth has crumbled to dust.

The general case for survival as presented here, however, rests not in the extension of the borders of science, but in the repudiation of science as the arbiter of the realm of the spirit. The finite knows nothing of the infinite. "The fact that spirit cannot be discovered by a microscope," says the Rev. Rhonda Williams, "is no evidence for the non-existence of spirit, but only for the inadequacy of the microscope for the purpose." It is not a question of science but a question of sanity, and life without the promise of personal immortality is a meaningless jest.

THE SOUL'S SECRET

Mr. Glover admits the great difficulty of believing in immortality; but he sees the still greater difficulty of not believing. "The universe won't think without it," Man is not as the beasts. He is not here in his element. His vision and aspirations reach out to ideals that are doomed to frustration, but that must have fulfilment in other spheres, undisturbed by conditions of time and space and sense. Certain of the writers, like Dr. Townsend, conceive of limited survival—that is, the survival of those who have disciplined their souls in life.

The appeal of the laymen is generally to the experience of the soul in its illuminated moments. "Surely most of us must agree," concludes Mr. Hugh Walpole, "that, once and again, in love, in death, in perception of beauty, in deep moral struggles, we have realised a contact with worlds that are not material and cannot, it seems to us, be determined by death."

It is that note, I think, that most truly reflects the weight of the argument in "Where are the Dead?"

SAAD ZAGHLUL ANNIVERSARY HOMAGE TO THE DEAD LEADER

It was an impressive scene at the grave of Saad Zaghlul Pasha when people from every part of Egypt came to pay homage to the dead leader on the occasion of his anniversary. From early in the morning on the 24th of August there was an incessant rush of patriotic Egyptians and by 10 o'clock a vast sea of living beings could be seen when Mustafa Nahas Pasha, the present leader of the Wafd arrived and was received with deafening ovations from the thronged crowd. He was accompanied by the prominent members of the Zaghlul Party (the Wafd) and a string of motor cars followed them on Saad Pasha Road named after their beloved leader.

The police and the military were everywhere seen busy keeping order and there were armed cars running here and there.

Nahas Pasha stood erect at the head of the grave and then in mournful silence placed a big bouquet on it. At this time there was serene calm prevailing all around. Nahas Pasha's eyes became full of tears when he requested the gathering to offer "fateha" (prayers) to the soul of the dead leader and after this the Pasha said the following words in faltering voice:—

"Remember Saad, remember him always, remember him because he was the father of our present political movement, its soul and motive power. He led the nation to the stage of glory and honour. It is one year since he left us and sleeps a deserving sleep after a hard struggle in the cause of country."

His soul must find rest since Egypt remembers him and pays homage to him and Egypt will remember him for ever and will follow the path chalked out by his foresight and love for the country. Nation is sworn to-day to keep the banner of Saad aloft and Saad will live for ever and ever in the heart of our hearts. There are those to-day who want to keep nation in bondage and those who contribute towards its fall and they call us forces of disruption but they themselves are such and they shall soon see that they are imposters (here arose cries of grief from the people).

We pray to God and we give our solemn pledge that with His aid we shall not rest till we reach the goal of liberty (cries of "Inshallah"). That day of final success is not far off, now that we are re-organising our forces and rebuilding our efforts. O God help us in the realisation of our aims and guide us on the path of Saad (voices of amen) and O Saad after our year of thy death we hereby swear to lay down our lives for the cause of the motherland. We all swear before thee. O Saad, the flame of life thou hast burnt shall keep burning till there are living beings in Egypt. Saad is to-day pervading through fourteen million souls of the country and there is spirit that will keep up the movement started by you and on which you had set your heart.

Then Nahas Pasha again requested the people to offer "fateha".

NEWS FROM ARABIC PAPERS

HEJAZ NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RENEWED

Abdulla Bey Damlojy, the Foreign Minister of Hejaz, on reaching Beirut expressed his views on the present questions of Arabia. He was of opinion that the negotiations about Hejaz, Palestine would be re-opened. He also hoped that the questions pertaining to the Hejaz Railway also might be revived before a Conference. (Al-Ahram).

LATIN SCRIPTS IN MOSQUES

A special message to the "Al-Ahram" states that the Latin scripts have been adopted by the Naval Department in Turkey and all ships and boats are inscribed over with Latin scripts. School courses are being prepared in the new scripts and it is expected that the inscriptions on mosques will also take the same form.

BRITISH REPLY TO EGYPTIAN PROTEST

The Head of the British Delegation to the International Parliament replying to the Egyptian protest said that the action of Britain in Egypt was in agreement with the desire of other Powers and also with the decision of the Egyptian Government.

CONVEYANCE FACILITIES IN HEJAZ

A scheme of uniting all the motor companies of Hejaz and forming a big limited company, is under contemplation. Representatives of different companies presented a scheme which has been referred to a committee by the Government of Hejaz to examine and report about the feasibility and utility of the scheme or otherwise.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MUTAWAFIN

Sultan Ibn-i-Saud has issued orders for the establishment of a training school in which all the mutawafin (those people who help the pilgrims in the performance of religious rites) will have to undergo training with a prescribed course. Great stress will be laid on the instruction of the principles of Tawhid (Unity of God). This royal order is the result of many complaints of the pilgrims against the mutawafin who do not do their duty but give trouble to pilgrims. Only those who get a certificate of this school will be allowed to practise as mutawafin.

If this scheme succeeds, a great many troubles of the pilgrims will be removed and the rites will also be performed on true religious lines.

MEN OR WOMEN DOCTORS.

WHOM DO PATIENTS PREFER?

The popularity of women doctors among women patients is definitely increasing, according to medical practitioners of long experience interviewed by a representative of the "Daily News". The question was raised in connection with a statement made during a meeting of the Edmonton Board of Guardians, to the effect that women preferred men doctors, and that the Board should not "impose" a woman on the patients at their new convalescent home.

"They say that gentlemen prefer blondes," one of the physicians remarked. "But I have known a number of gentlemen who preferred brunettes. In 20 years of practice I have observed that much the same thing is true in the choice of doctors. Women's preferences are decidedly mixed."

"Of course, there are far more men in the profession than women. Until recently, too, those women tended to seek comparatively sheltered positions with education authorities and the like, rather than to take up general practice."

MORE POPULAR

But the number of women doctors in general practice is now increasing, and there is a corresponding increase in the market for their services. The demand, of course, is almost entirely among women and children: very few men, as yet, will employ a woman doctor.

The several women practitioners consulted agreed that women were coming more and more to seek their services.

"There probably always will be some women who will prefer men under any circumstances—social or professional," one of them observed. "But my experience has been that, apart from this small group, women are becoming quite as willing to have a woman doctor as a man."

One man doctor suggested, however, that perhaps among the poorer classes women patients did actually prefer men doctors.

RUDE YOUNG WOMEN

The indignant men who are just now pointing out in the correspondence columns of this paper the rudeness of the modern girl, are making two serious mistakes. It is not the fact that we are rude that really objects to it, and it is not that we are "modern"—whatever that may mean—it is simply that we are women.

Since Adam found Eve a target for his grumbles the sterner sex have disapproved of us.

The newspaper editor of to-day shrugs his shoulders and gathers in the sheaves of their epistolary complaints just as old Mr. Spectator shrugged his shoulders and bowed before guests of masculine

INDIAN MEDICO AND WELSH GIRL STORY OF THE SUICIDE

The inquest was again resumed by Sir Walter Schroder, at St. Pancras Coroner's Court in Mail week, on Manatha Nath Sanyal, aged 30 an Indian, stated to be a qualified doctor, and Gwenneth Rose Lewis, aged 23, a Welsh girl of Gwynedd, near Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire, who were found dead in bed at a Gower Street boarding-house on July 6. On a table near the bed the police found a hypodermic syringe and a quantity of drugs, and at the inquest on August 8 it was stated that death was in both cases the result of morphia poisoning.

Mr. Walter Frampton, for the relatives of the dead man, elicited the statement from a witness that Sanyal paid his bills regularly up to June 16.

Extracts from a number of letters which had passed between the dead couple were read. Some of the letters were addressed to Gwenneth Lewis at the Ware Ward, Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and others written by the girl from her father's home at Cilgwyn were addressed to Sanyal at 21, Gromwell Road. These letters all began in endearing terms.

Answering Mr. D. Hopkin, representing the dead girl's relatives, a police officer agreed that as early as May Sanyal was writing to Miss Lewis about suicide.

TRIED TO DISUADE HIM

Mr. Hopkin quoted the following passage from one of Miss Lewis's letters, which he contended, proved that she was trying her utmost to stop him from committing suicide:—

"Monty, dear—I beg of you—do not do it! I will fight for you as long as I am able and until I am absolutely certain that you intend to ignore my tears and prayers and give in. I would rather give you up altogether—and you know what an awful struggle that would be—than have you commit suicide."

In the same letter there was this passage:—"I do not really care what happens to me, and with this cruel pain on top of my mental suffering I am nearly

demented. I wish I could make you see my point of view. The one and only thing which would make suicide right in my eyes would be if you were suffering from some terrible disease for which there was absolutely no hope of cure." Another sentence ran:—"My beloved, if there is any after-life, I believe that if you commit suicide you will make your eternal life in hell. There were several other passages in the same strain."

Mr. Hopkin: It would also be true to say that there are passages in Miss Lewis's letters where she asks Sanyal to take her

displeasure in his earlier days.

"Sir," writes an agonised Father of 1760 on returning home from a ball, "I was amazed to see my girl handed by, and handing young fellows with so much familiarity." He grows hysterical on the subject of the "impudent and lascivious step called setting," which he knew by saying that it was "the very reverse of Back to Back." Finally, he confesses, "as she was being whisked round I who sat upon one of the lowest Benches saw further above her shoe than I can think fit to acquaint you with." And he implores Mr. Spectator to attend to the matter with severe editorial comment.

Endless were the grumbles of the gossips of that day. They found the fair sex had not sufficient employment or diversions, that the "toilet" was the great scene of their business and the right adjusting of their hair the principal employment of their lives, that no woman was capable of being beautiful who was not capable of being false." But, indeed, there is no age or custom of femininity which is safe from the carping voices of men.

It is all just a little boring, and the modern maiden is wise if she joins in the official shrug and goes on her unaffected way.

After all, is it not perhaps the greatest compliment the menfolk can pay to us? Do they not make it obvious that we are a constant distraction to them and are only by seeing this barrier of "disapproval" can they prevent themselves from falling in love with us?

KINDNESS FOR CASH

EVERY GOOD TURN HAS ITS PRICE

We are living too fast. We are rushing through life's new high-road, in a high-powered car, by-passing those quiet havens, those peaceful rustic retreats where once we wandered care-free.

We are swallowing life whole. One wonders, in fact, if we are living at all. Are we no rather "rushing through time"?

Each day is so crowded that we have

with him?—Yes. One runs: "If you go, take me with you."

But is it not also true to say that these passages were written when she was suffering?—Yes. When she was in the Cardiff Infirmary convalescing from appendicitis.

MAN'S HOPELESS OUTLOOK

Inspector Edwards agreed that Sanyal's letters showed that for many months he had been trying to secure an appointment as a medical man and that his failure to do so had brought about depression and a morbid state of mind.

Mr. Frampton read the following extract from one of Sanyal's letters:—

"Dearest, You call me a coward and a fool to still brood, but do you do me justice? I am penniless and without any prospect of employment. How can I live without money? Apart from the work I have learned what else can I do? Forgive me, dearest."

There followed, said Mr. Frampton, a passage referring to the difficulty of Indians getting employment in this country, although so many Englishmen obtained good position in India. Then came this passage:—

"Dearest, I cannot say that I am brave or deserving of any such high attribute, but are you justified in calling me a coward when, seeing that there is no possibility of earning my livelihood in an honourable and honest way, I decided to end myself rather than try and borrow money here and there, and then end by cheating them by not being able to pay? Dearest, when I mentioned about my taking my life in case I do not find anything, and you said 'and also wrote and made me promise to take you with me also—you know how reluctant I was, and even when I did promise to please you I knew I could only do it in case you absolutely made me do it—I never had any idea of inducing you to it. You think it a cowardly act. You need not and you must not even think of it.'"

Sir Walter, summing up, said that these letters showed that, failing to obtain work, was no doubt that Sanyal and Lewis were sexually attracted to each other, while Sanyal had contemplated suicide, while she was merely asking not to be left. There was little doubt that the drug was purchased by Sanyal, but while it might well be that the jury would consider it was proved that he killed himself, they might doubt whether there was sufficient evidence to say that Sanyal administered the drug to Lewis and that she did not take it voluntarily.

After an absence of only one minute the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind in each case.

not time in it to think of the yesterday, to dwell on its little pleasures, its simple little amusements, its own happiness.

Life has become a practical thing. Our time must be allotted economically, and when one has to do things economically, it is the luxuries that fall first under the axe.

That is what is happening to-day. Those who would keep abreast must concentrate all their efforts on furthering their own interests, their own career. The good turn, the helping hand to the unfortunate one, the kind word to the sore-dispressed, all these are being slowly yet surely eliminated.

Is it not a pity?

Time was, and not so very long ago, when kindnesses were kept in a sort of running account. Good turns were done to us, and we appreciated them. We stored them away among our kindly memories, from which we drew them when we wandered aside into those peaceful, shady nooks where we were wont to meditate. No thought of immediate settlement of these unwritten debts ever entered our heads. All life was waiting.

Then along would come the opportunity and we would do our good turn. And because it was done just at the right time it was ten times more precious. So the other side of our account was entered up; but we gave it no heed, for we did not think of it in commercial terms of debit and credit. It was an account with mankind, an account with life, kept without our knowledge. There was no balance ever struck; but the entries summed our stock of memories and reflected the measure of our friendships.

Good turns have come to be classed with commodities, and dealt with on the cash-on-delivery system.

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